

Group demands protection of Arabs

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A Palestinian human rights group Monday called for international protection for Arabs in the Israeli-occupied territories as a village detailed the events of a raid by Israeli border police on the West Bank village of Nahalin last Thursday. Four Palestinians were killed in the raid in which the human rights group Al Haq (Law in the Service of Man) said Israel committed "grave breaches" of the Fourth Geneva Convention. "We can only describe what happened as planned massacre against a village which was not guilty of any crime deserving such punishment," said Nahalin village Minister Abu Adnan, speaking at Al Haq news conference in Arab Jerusalem. "We demand protection from international organizations concerned with human rights and their protection," Adnan said. Adnan said four Palestinians were shot dead, confirming the army's account. But in most other details his account of the raid differed sharply from the army. Saying he spoke for all villagers, Adnan said border policemen and troops opened fire without provocation as they entered Nahalin during morning prayers. The shooting aroused villagers who rushed to defend themselves and help the wounded.

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Leaves for U.S. after Paris talks, suggests summit to tackle Lebanon

King, Mitterrand review efforts for peace, EC role

PARIS (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand on the latest developments in the Middle East and means to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the region.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King and Mitterrand reviewed the role of the European Community (EC) in the

Middle East peace process and discussed the situation in Lebanon. The King and Mitterrand also

discussed bilateral relations and means to boost Jordanian-French cooperation.

Following the talks, King Hussein said that it was "urgent to end the folly of Lebanon" and suggested an Arab summit may provide the means to a solution. "We cannot let this folly in which the main targets are innocent men, women and children continue," the King told reporters after the meeting, which included a working lunch.



HM King Hussein



Francois Mitterrand

The King, who arrived here Sunday, left for Washington after his brief stay in Paris. He was to meet with U.S. President George Bush and other officials.

The King said a solution to the Lebanon crisis must be found quickly "at the highest level of Arab leadership."

He referred to a project for a meeting "very soon" of Arab leaders. There have been unconfirmed reports an Arab summit meeting may be arranged in the near future, possibly in Morocco.

Regent: King's U.S. visit in full coordination with Egypt, PLO

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has said that His Majesty King Hussein's current visit to the United States was within the framework of Jordan's full cooperation with Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In an interview published Monday in the Sudanese newspaper Al Khartoum and Al Ashiq magazine, the Regent said that Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the West Bank was necessary to emphasize the Palestinian role in the international arena.

The Regent described Israeli

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's proposal for elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as "old and a return to the Camp David formula."

The Regent welcomed the recent peace agreement between the Sudanese government and southern rebels and said it constituted "our aspirations represented in attaining peace within an internal Sudanese framework."

Full text of the Regent's interview with Al Khartoum and Al Ashiq will be published in Wednesday's issue of the Jordan Times.



HRH Crown Prince Hassan

Sabah seeks urgent Arab meeting

Beirut in tatters after wild shelling

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Fires burned out of control in Beirut's devastated streets Monday after a blitz of indiscriminate artillery and rocket barrages between mostly Christian troops and an alliance of Lebanese militias and Syrian forces in which 41 people were killed.

Police said 156 people were wounded in the fierce bombardments that erupted at dusk Saturday between army commander Michel Aoun's largely Christian units and his adversaries.

Police said the bombardment that raged on till Monday was the fiercest since the battles broke out March 8, plunging Lebanon into a new spasm of bloodletting that some fear may be the "final battle" in Lebanon's 14-year-old civil war.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah called for an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council to take "urgent measures... to stop the massacre in Lebanon."

Sheikh Sabah, who heads an Arab League mediation committee on Lebanon, made his move after three ceasefire calls by his six-man panel within a month failed to curb the hostilities.

The latest casualties raised the overall toll from 41 days of almost non-stop bombardment by both sides to 258 killed and 913 wounded, by police count.

There was wide destruction in both sectors of the divided capital.

Thousands of burned-out cars lay smoldering on streets littered with broken glass and severed power cables. Hundreds of shops and other buildings were gutted.

Fires burned out of control in several residential districts of east Beirut, where police said more than 1,200 autos were destroyed by shellfire in the latest blitz.

Many buildings burned down because fire engines had no water to battle the fires.

The city's main power plants have been shut down since noon Sunday after they ran out of fuel. That left the city without any electricity and brought the water pumping system to a standstill.

Before the shelling resumed Monday, red-eyed residents emerged from their shelters to view the devastation and attempt to clear up the debris.

They rushed back for cover as the thud of exploding shells echoed anew across deserted

streets strewn with glass and rubble.

Radio stations said the port of Jounieh, north of Beirut, was hit Monday. It was not immediately known if there were any casualties.

French envoy Bernard Kouchner, negotiating with rival leaders over French aid, braved the shellfire to cross the green line from east to west Beirut.

He told reporters later that an agreement had been reached with Acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss to evacuate casualties from the western sector.

The French have already evacuated some wounded civil-

lians from Jounieh to a hospital ship anchored offshore.

Spain's ambassador to Lebanon, Doo Pedro Manuel de Arisregui, 61, was killed Sunday when a shell crashed into his embassy home in the suburb of Hadath.

In Damascus, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt appealed to Christians, especially Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Butros Sfeir, to press for an end to the fighting and a new political system so peace could be guaranteed.

"I do not think anyone is winning in this battle. We are just

(Continued on page 3)



A Lebanese woman looks in anguish at the damage caused by artillery shelling in Beirut

Anti-occupation protest held in Golan

2 Palestinians killed in occupied territories

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers fatally shot a 13-year-old Palestinian girl Monday during an emotional funeral march in the occupied West Bank for a teenager who died in a clash a day earlier, reports said.

A 50-year-old man from the occupied Gaza Strip died of injuries suffered in a beating by soldiers, Arab sources said. Five other Palestinians were wounded, one seriously, in stone-throwing protests elsewhere in the occupied territories.

Other protests erupted in the Golan Heights, which were occupied by Israel in the 1967 war and "annexed" in 1981.

About 500 Arabs demonstrated in the town of Majdal Shams, shouting Arab nationalist slogans and burning tyres in honour of Syrian Independence Day, witnesses said.

The worst reported clash Monday was in Dheisheh refugee camp outside Bethlehem where several hundred angry boys, burned tyres and stoned Israeli cars at the end of a burial ceremony for a 17-year-old killed Sunday.

Soldiers responded by opening fire, fatally shooting 13-year-old Rafideh Khalili Ahmad Abu Laban in the forehead, reporters said. She reportedly died as she was rushed by a car to a hospital in neighbouring Beit Jallah.

After the clash, soldiers sealed shut a main entrance to the camp with cement-filled metal barrels.

A 16-year-old boy from

Dheisheh was reportedly shot in the head during a separate protest in nearby Bethlehem and was in serious condition at Mankased hospital in Jerusalem, a hospital official said.

The second victim, Faris Said Fakhra, 50, died at Mankased of severe injuries to the spine after being beaten by troops during a house search March 27 in Jabalya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, reports, and a hospital official said.

Four other Palestinians were shot and wounded in two separate clashes with soldiers in the villages of Beit Hanoun and Abasan in the Gaza Strip, reports said.

The latest upsurge of violence in the territories began with the deaths of five Palestinians last Thursday in an arrest raid by paramilitary police in the West Bank village of Nahalin near Bethlehem.

Palestinians burned tyres in areas where troops lifted curfews in the Gaza Strip. The army held all 650,000 residents under curfew Sunday to stem violence on a "day of rage" marking the year since the killing of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) military commander Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad).

Israeli commandos are widely believed to have shot Abu Jihad in his Tunis home. Israel had held that he was the mastermind behind the uprising.

The Majdal Shams marchers, their faces masked by head-

ses, set up stone barricades on the streets of the mountain town and threw stones at Israeli police. Hundreds of police in riot gear were in the town but did not immediately move to break up the protest.

"The Golan is Syrian. We are part of Syria," chanted the demonstrators at Majdal Shams, main village in the area.

About 400 people gathered on the Syrian side of a military dividing fence, waving Syrian flags and shouting encouragement to the protesters.

Israeli police earlier removed dozens of Syrian flags put up in the village, where 8,000 mostly Druze live. Police blocked off the border area about 400 metres away.

Israel extended its "civil law" to the Golan Heights in 1981, making its residents Israeli citizens.

Shamir: no pullout

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday he would not withdraw troops to hold elections in the occupied territories.

"There is no room for any talk about changes in the disposition of the Israeli forces," Shamir told reporters after presenting to parliament his plan for elections in the occupied lands.

"Their deployment is necessary to maintain order. Order is also

(Continued on page 3)

King cables condolences to Juan Carlos, Thatcher

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of condolences to King Juan Carlos of Spain over the death of the Spanish ambassador to Lebanon and another cable to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressing sympathy and grief over the death of at least 94 soccer fans in a stampede Saturday at Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield.

In his cable to King Juan Carlos, the King voiced grief and sorrow on his behalf and the people and government of Jordan over the death of the ambassador, Pedro Manuel de Artigui, and expressed hope that Lebanon's ordeal would end soon.

The ambassador was killed Sunday in fierce shelling of residential areas of Beirut.

In his cable to Thatcher, the King also asked that his condolences be conveyed to the families of those killed in Sheffield.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Monday sent a cable of condolences to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez over the death of the ambassador. He also condoled the bereaved family.

Voter registration to begin after 'Eid

AMMAN (J.T.) — Special committees set up by the Ministry of Interior will begin the process of registering voters immediately after 'Eid Al Fitr, which falls in the first week of next month, Interior Minister Rajai Dajani said Monday.

Dajani told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the registration process would be guided by the provisions of the Election Law of 1966, which was amended by the Cabinet and endorsed by a Royal Decree Saturday.

Under the amendment, all West Bank seats in the Lower House of Parliament were abolished to reflect Jordan's decision last year to sever legal and administrative ties with the occupied territory.

The amendment increased the number of seats in the House from 71 to 72, with the additional seat allocated to Amman constituency. It also cancelled 11 seats allocated in the 1966 law for the refugee camps in the Kingdom and granted the right to camp residents to vote and nominate themselves as candidates in elections.

Dajani, in his comments to Petra Monday, noted that the amendment was in harmony with Jordan's decision to sever formal links with the West Bank and that it had cancelled the 11 seats that had been allocated for the refugee camps.

Dajani said the amendment

dealt with two issues: procedures set up by the Ministry of Interior for registration of voters and revision of earlier voters' lists, lists of constituencies and seats assigned to each constituency in the House.

The minister said that registration of voters would continue until the end of July, but the list would not be ready for final endorsement before October 1989.

Citizens of Palestinian origin who hold yellow cards have full rights like all Jordanians and shoulder equal responsibilities, the minister said. Therefore they have the right to elect and be elected as they choose, he said.

The yellow cards grant their holders the right to return and live in the West Bank but they are now considered full-fledged Jordanian citizens, Dajani said.

Dajani said that a date for the next parliamentary election could only be fixed by a Royal Decree upon a recommendation from the Council of Ministers.

The minister noted that a voter card was a must for any one wishing to exercise voting rights or to be elected in future parliamentary elections.

Dajani said that according to the amendment to the law, the Upper House of Parliament whose members are normally appointed by a Royal Decree will have half the number of seats in the Lower House and thus it will have 36 members.

Police under mounting attack over Sheffield stadium tragedy

SHEFFIELD, England (AP) — Officials announced a full investigation of Britain's soccer disaster Monday as criticism mounted against police who allowed thousands of late arrivals to pour into a crowded stadium where 94 fans were crushed to death.

Fans and officials accused South Yorkshire police, who were in charge of the match at Hillsborough Stadium Saturday, of opening the gates and then responding inadequately as fans were crushed against the steel anti-rush fence in a standing-room-only area.

Before a hushed House of Commons Monday afternoon, Home Secretary Douglas Hurd announced a wide-ranging independent inquiry into Britain's worst soccer disaster and said major soccer clubs may be told to replace standing-room-only terraces with seats.

He said the inquiry, headed by Lord Justice Taylor, 58, would start work Tuesday and would "make recommendations about the needs of crowd control and safety at sports grounds."

"We owe a duty to these passionate supporters of football to examine thoroughly and thoroughly the causes and background and to do all in our power to prevent such a thing happening again," Hurd said.

Gatekeeper Jack Stone told the

Yorkshire Post Monday that he refused police orders to open a five-metre-wide outer gate. Survivors said about 4,000 fans outside were pushing at the turnstiles trying to get inside.

Stone would not confirm reports from survivors that police officers were seen pulling open the Concertina Gate, but he told the newspaper: "You know as well as anyone whose fault it was."

Liverpool fan Stephen Mitton told British Broadcasting Corporation Television: "The steward put his hand on the gate and said 'don't open it. The police said, 'Open the gate. There's going to be a crush,' then two police officers opened the gate and a crush came through."

Mitton said fans were falling on the floor and people started climbing over them. "All the police were doing was standing up saying 'get back, get back. There was already people dead then. I climbed on 'em to get over the fence.'"

South Yorkshire's Chief Constable Peter Wright said the decision to open the gate was made "to save people's lives and to relieve the crush outside." He said he was unaware of any connection between the gate being opened and the surge on the central standing-room-only section, where many victims died.

Paul Midddup, a police feder-

ation representative, said Monday the growing public criticism was "grossly unfair."

"They were faced with a situation for which no amount of training could prepare them," he said.

Police Monday released the names of all 94 victims, who ranged from a 10-year-old boy who was trampled and two teenage sisters who died in front of their father to a 67-year-old man. All were British; 34 were teenagers; 33 were in their 20s; and seven were women.

Of the 170 injured, 47 remained hospitalised Monday, including 17 in intensive care, hospital officials said.

In the northwest English port city of Liverpool, where most of the victims lived, the city council Monday called for an official week of mourning and discussed ways of helping the relief effort for the bereaved and injured.

The city's Roman Catholic cathedral was overflowing Sunday for a requiem mass for the victims. The Anglican cathedral's bell tolled 94 times to mark the deaths.

Members of the Liverpool soccer team visited some of the injured fans Monday. The team was minutes into a semifinal championship game with Nottingham Forest when the tragedy occurred.

Queen hopes ACC heralds better future for all

By Jamal Halaby
The Associated Press

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor has expressed hope that the formation of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) would better the chances for a better and prosperous future for all people in the region.

"His Majesty's initiatives and the great achievements of the joining hands of the ACC is a development that I hope is going to enhance the chances for a bright, more peaceful and more prosperous future for all in the region," the Queen told the AP in an interview on the eve of this week's visit to the

U.S. by Their Majesties the King and Queen.

"And most of all, I pray that each Jordanian, especially the young in our country, will seize the opportunity to fully develop his or her individual talents and potential in order to contribute to the development of our whole society," the Queen said.

Here are excerpts from Queen Noor's interview with the AP:

On hopes and aspirations for Jordan:

"I share with so many the prayers, dreams and hopes for a continued peace and political stability and enhanced economic and social development..."

On women in the Israeli-occupied West Bank:

"The women of the West Bank have been an example to women throughout the region of not only courage and tenacity, but also of commitment and active involvement and concern for issues larger than just those affecting one individual family... but issues affecting her community..."

"I think it is the right direction that we must all follow to try to commit ourselves and offer ourselves forward and whatever sacrifice to the larger community and nation that we can serve and contribute so much to."

On personalities she admires

most:

"They are the people who carry out a meaningful, but not always dramatic or visible struggle, who sacrifice under difficult personal or national circumstances to keep their children fed and clothed and schooled."

"I also admire the handicapped and the disabled, who have to make an extra effort to overcome artificial barriers in society... I admire soldiers who risk their lives in war defending their country."

"I admire people who had to sustain long periods of starvation and despair, yet who have



HM Queen Noor

(Continued on page 3)

Rebels claim taking 7 posts near Jalalabad

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Rebels reported fierce fighting near Jalalabad Monday and said they had captured seven government posts guarding Afghanistan's strategic eastern city.

The guerrillas also reported heavy fighting near Khost, an eastern garrison town about 130 kilometres to the south.

However, diplomats based in the Afghan capital said the government may have succeeded in opening the eastern supply route from Kabul to Jalalabad.

A convoy of about 65 trucks carrying mostly weapons and ammunition left Monday for the city, 125 kilometres east of Kabul, they said on condition of not being named.

The reports could not be verified. The assault on Jalalabad is the first major rebel offensive since Soviet troops fully withdrew Feb. 15 after nine years of military intervention on behalf of Afghanistan's government. At the height of the intervention, the Soviet Union had more than 100,000 estimated troops in the country.

Capture of Jalalabad would give the rebels an urban foothold in their campaign to establish an Islamic republic. It also would be a morale boost for the Mujahedeen guerrillas. Rebel leaders had once predicted the Afghan government would quickly topple after the Soviet troop departure.

But government troops holding Jalalabad have withstood daily rocket and artillery shelling for weeks. Casualties on both sides are estimated in the thousands.

The rebel's Afghan News Agency (ANA) said it had no report on casualties during weekend fighting for seven military posts near Jalalabad.

The Pakistan-based agency quoted a guerrilla commander, identified as Fazli Haq Mujahid, as saying the insurgents had breached Jalalabad's tough southern defences, which had withstood the rebel offensive since it began March 6.

Al Bunyan News Service, associated with the fundamentalist Ittehad-i-Islami party, a member of the rebel alliance, said the fighting concentrated around the headquarters of the Afghan army's 81st brigade south of the city. Again, independent confirmation was not possible.

Combined reports from ANA and Al Bunyan, which could not be confirmed, claimed that in Mujahedeen fighting for Khost, 350 government troops were killed or wounded, and five tanks, two armoured personnel carriers and some heavy weapons were captured over the weekend.

Soviet officials have admitted they are heavily rearming Afghan government forces by air as rebels continue to choke overland supply routes.

Kabul and Moscow have accused Pakistan of deploying troops in the battle for Jalalabad, 70 kilometres from the Pakistan border.

Islamabad has denied the charge, although senior officials acknowledged that the Pakistan military oversees arms supplies to the rebels.

Some Mujahedeen leaders have said that melting snow and swollen rivers have delayed an all-out assault on Kabul. Many observers believe Kabul is key to rebel efforts to oust the communists and establish an Islamic republic.

The departing Soviets left most major cities in government control with Mujahedeen dominating more than 90 per cent of the countryside.

Afghan President Najibullah has claimed his forces are well equipped to survive a guerrilla onslaught.

The Afghan News Agency claimed earlier that 107 government troops surrendered last Friday to Mujahedeen west of the city. Again, independent confirmation was not possible.

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Raji Naji Barra flashes the V-for-victory sign from his hospital bed in Amman. Barra was shot six times in a confrontation with Israeli soldiers in Nabhis in March and had his left foot amputated as a result.

Broken limb, protracted agony fail to break Palestinian spirit

By Ghadeer Taher
Special to the Jordan Times

LIKE A LULL before a storm, it was an unusually quiet Friday afternoon in March in the occupied West Bank town of Nabhis. Twenty-one-year-old Raji Naji Barra was sitting in his pyjamas chatting with his family. Then came the pounding on the door, and the subsequent explosion of violence changed his life forever.

The knock at the door came from Israeli soldiers, who kicked it open and hauled out Raji and his younger brother Samer. Once they were outside, the soldiers began beating Samer — kicking him and stepping on his head until he became unconscious. Raji lunged at the three soldiers and tried to protect his brother from further injury. He knocked down two soldiers and was grappling with the third when one of the soldiers shot him six times — five times in the legs and once in the hip — from a one-and-a-half metre range.

"The soldiers did not stop even after I fell to the ground bleeding," Barra, now an amputee, said, recounting the events of the day from his hospital bed in Amman. "They kept hitting me with their guns until they broke my left arm."

"My father rushed to help us; he was also beaten. The villagers responded angrily by pelting the soldiers with stones," Barra told the Jordan Times. "What was surprising was that we hadn't done anything to provoke the soldiers. There was no demonstration in our village on that day."

According to friends and relatives, the soldiers refused to allow the bleeding Raji and his brother to

be moved to hospital despite the immediate arrival of three ambulances at the scene. "The soldiers were using my brother's body as a human shield for protection from the outraged villagers," recalls Mueen, another brother, standing at Raji's bedside. "They waited nearly an hour, until reinforcements arrived, before letting the ambulances take my brothers."

"The transfer to hospital did not mean an end to the inhuman treatment, which, according to countless other accounts from the occupied territories, was just a classic example of how the Israeli forces have been handling the 16-month-old Palestinian uprising there."

The soldiers followed the ambulances and sought to take Raji Barra away, despite his severe injuries, for questioning over alleged possession of firearms. "I told them my only regret was I didn't have any guns to shoot them," said Barra, radiating courage and determination.

Once in hospital, the seriousness of Raji Barra's condition became apparent. Having left to bleed profusely for about an hour in the village, he needed 16 units of blood immediately to survive, before being transferred to Ramallah hospital. His brother's jaw was broken; he was jailed for seven days until his father furnished a substantial financial and personal guarantee to the occupation authorities.

Prompted by the deteriorating condition of Raji Barra, Ramallah doctors advised treatment in the West. According to medical reports made available to the Jordan Times, the six high-velocity bullets which exploded upon entry in Bar-

ra's body caused blood poisoning and torn arteries, nerves and ligaments leading to gangrene.

Despite the urgency of the situation, it was not until one month later that the occupation authorities allowed Barra's transfer outside the Occupied Territories. Funds were made available by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) but the Israelis prolonged the exit process "thus aggravating his already critical condition," said Mueen. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had to intervene on Barra's behalf. "Even after they (Israelis) agreed, it was not the end of it," said a close family friend, who would only give his name as Abu Mohammad. "They followed his ambulance to the bridge (April 7) and tried to abduct him. Fortunately, the ICRC was present and the Israeli became cautious; but they still tried to prolong his agony."

The Israelis protracted a 15-minute crossing process across the river to six hours while the sun beat down on Barra, who began haggardly moaning severely. Finally, the ordeal was over and Barra was rushed to the Islamic Hospital in Amman by late afternoon.

"I have been here for ten days now," said Barra, who underwent amputation surgery shortly after arrival. "I feel good," he added, with a big smile against the backdrop of the white hospital room, bedecked with tokens of Palestinian nationalism.

Barra is scheduled to be flown to London for further treatment. His future may be uncertain, but not his convictions. "I can't wait to get back home and continue our struggle," he declared.

Afghan rebel fighters are in control of the hills around Jalalabad

Palestinians — scattered by war but bound by national identity

By Nicolas B. Tatro
The Associated Press

LOD — Oudeh Rantisi remembers a Sunday morning in July 1948, when an Israeli soldier came to the door and told his mother the family would have to go to the centre of town.

Oudeh's father, George, a soapmaker and landowner, locked the front door of the four-room stone house and started walking. He thought he would be home in time for dinner.

But their footsteps on the dusty road took them into the Palestinian diaspora, and Oudeh's parents did not return to live in Lod.

They were among 600,000 to 700,000 Palestinians who left towns and villages in what is now Israel during the first Arab-Israeli war, said Benny Morris, an Israeli historian who has studied the Palestinian refugee problem.

Arabs who identify themselves as Palestinians now number roughly 4.7 million. About half of them live in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, in the Israeli-annexed

section of Jerusalem or inside Israel's borders. About 766,000 still live in refugee camps.

The rest are scattered. The 16-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories and a decision by the United States to talk with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have made the Palestinians and their future a main element of the quest for Mideast peace.

Right to return

Because Palestinians living abroad seek the right to return to their homes, most of which were long ago destroyed or "belong" to Israeli families, the Palestinian diaspora poses one of the thorniest peacemaking problems.

Israeli politicians of the right and left are united in opposing the return of Palestinians to what is now Israel. Many Israelis are concerned about an influx of former resistance activists and impoverished camp dwellers to a Palestinian state created from the occupied territories.

"The Palestinian can be, and has been, a Kuwaiti, a Jordanian, a Syrian, an American, a

European. But he never, under any circumstances, gave up that identification of being a Palestinian," said Dr. Mahdi Abdul Hadi, director of the Palestinian Academy for the Study of International Affairs in Jerusalem.

For Oudeh Rantisi, then 11, his three younger brothers and two sisters, leaving their home meant joining a stream of thousands of other Palestinians uprooted from Lod and Ramle on July 12-14, 1948.

"We didn't realise what was happening until we were out of town. We hadn't taken anything with us, no money, no papers, no clothes. Nobody thought we were being evicted for good," said Oudeh, now an episcopal priest and political activist in the West Bank town of Ramallah.

The Rantis family later was rented by the Israeli government to a Jewish family who emigrated from Morocco and was recently torn down to make way for modern apartments. Other Rantis family members owned land at Lod where planes now take off and land at Ben-Gurion international airport.

Dispersed in diaspora

Like other refugees, the Rantis dispersed throughout the world, first driven by war to the West Bank and later seeking respite abroad from the Israeli occupation or in search of better job and educational opportunities.

Oudeh and his two sisters stayed in the West Bank. But his three brothers moved to Toronto, Canada. Elias, 48, works for a candy company; Mahfouz, 41, is an architect; and Philip, 46, is a cabinet maker who first went to Canada after working in Kuwait.

Oudeh's daughter, Susan, 20, is studying biology at an American college, and Hilary, 16, goes to a girls' preparatory school in Bucknell, England.

Two cousins, Johnny and Issa, are goldsmiths in Amman, where they fled after their Beirut shop was ruined in Lebanon's civil war. Cousin Jamil still runs a grocery in Embattled Beirut, and cousin Hanay operates the traditional family soapmaking business in Cairo. Other relatives live in San Francisco, Chicago and Kenosha, Wisconsin.

The only branch of the family

to remain in Lod, where only 8,000 of the 41,000 residents are Arab, is headed by Ibrahim "Abu Isa" Rantis, 86.

He said the Rantis family had lived in Lod since coming from Crete hundreds of years ago. About 20 per cent of Palestinians are Christians; most of the Rantis are Greek Orthodox.

Abu Isa watched his grandchildren play with Israelis in the streets of the mixed neighbourhood and said he was resigned to living as part of a minority in a Jewish state.

Varying questions and answers

Do the Rantis expect to return to Lod? Are they willing to compromise and settle for a Palestinian state limited to the West Bank? Would they return if a state were created?

The answers are as varied as they are among Palestinians as a whole. But there is a shared, strong sense of national identity, enhanced by pride in the success of the intifada.

In his grocery store near the Wihdat refugee camp in Amman, Issa Saman Rantis, 44, recalled he had grown up with stories

about massacres and expulsions and learned to hate Israelis.

"Now I have become older and have more learning. We cannot throw the Israelis in the sea. We want that we live and they live, and to give both peoples a right to coexist," he said.

In the West Bank town of Nabhis, Randa Rantis, 30, is a teacher whose students are active participants in the intifada. She said a mini-state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is not enough.

"I want to go back and live where my parents lived before. If (Yasser) Arafat wants only the Gaza and West Bank, maybe others like George Habash will continue fighting for the rest of Palestine," she said.

Randa's older brother, Ibrahim, Khalil, who owns a soap factory, said the family had a house in Lod and 10 acres of land nearby that is now part of the airport.

Ibrahim, more concerned about the loss of business during the uprising than about the political future, is nonetheless indignant at the three times soldiers forced their way into his house looking for stone throwers and at being ordered on another occasion to clear a street of burning tyres and

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Joint GCC parliament idea aired

KUWAIT (R) — Bahrain's crown prince has suggested that Arab Gulf states linked in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) should pursue the idea of setting up a joint parliament. Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa told Kuwait's Al Seyassah newspaper in remarks published Monday that more dynamism was needed in cooperation within the GCC. "Perhaps the idea that Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad (Al Sabah) submitted at the Bahrain (GCC summit) meeting demands serious thinking... the idea of setting up a united parliament or a legislative assembly," he said. "This idea, if realised, would give us the needed dynamism," he added. He did not say how the members might be chosen.

3 injured as boat explodes near UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — Three Indian fishermen were injured when their boat exploded close to the United Arab Emirates, a Gulf newspaper said Monday. Al Bayan, quoting UAE naval sources, said the blast Saturday was near Ras Al Khaimah in the north of the UAE. The paper quoted the sources as saying the cause was probably a technical fault but they did not rule out a mine left over from the Iran-Iraq war. The three men were not badly hurt.

Bahrain sends aid to S. Yemen

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain is to ship 900 tonnes of food and medical supplies to flood victims in South Yemen, officials said Monday. They said the supplies were being loaded onto a ship at the Mina Sulman port on the orders of Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa bin Sulman Al Khalifa. South Yemen has said 18 people were killed and 40 injured in the first 10 days of floods which began March 19 after torrential rain. More than 2,100 houses and 50 government facilities were damaged.

Khomeini: Army must be kept strong

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in a message marking army day, said Monday Iran should keep strong armed forces to deter "aggression" and "defend oppressed people" around the world. "As commander-in-chief, I order officials not to neglect at any time the strengthening of the armed forces and increasing their ideological and military training, particularly efforts towards military self-sufficiency," he said. "Neglecting the boosting of the country's defensive capabilities will doubtless what the foreigners' appetite for aggression," Khomeini said in the message read on Tehran Radio and monitored in Nicosia. No other task should keep officials from keeping Iran "fully prepared to defend the values to pure Islam and the oppressed people of the world," he added.

Wounded Lebanese arrive in France

PARIS (R) — Eleven wounded Lebanese civilians evacuated from an embattled Beirut arrived in Paris Sunday night for treatment in French hospitals. The 11 were among a group of 12 who were ferried out of the Lebanese capital by a French aid mission to a hospital ship sent by France. One arrived Saturday night. The group, including three children, arrived at Villacoublay military air base southwest of Paris. A Defence Ministry spokesman said all 12 would be sent to civilian hospitals in the Paris area.

Messages to British hostage published

BEIRUT (AP) — A Lebanese newspaper published messages addressed to British hostage John McCarthy from his relatives and friends Monday, the third anniversary of his kidnapping in west Beirut. "I hope you are going to be able to see this message which is from mother and Terence," said one of the messages published in English by the Arabic-language Al Safir daily. It was signed, "Father, McCarthy, 31, of Barnet, north London, is a journalist for the London-based Worldwide Television network. He was kidnapped April 17, 1980, but no group has claimed his abduction or made demands for his release."

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel. 73111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
14:30	Koran
14:55	Children programmes
15:15	Cooking programme
15:30	Arabic series
17:20	Health programme
18:00	Religious period
18:20	Ramadan contest
18:35	Arabic series
19:40	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Programme review
21:40	Religious series
22:25	Riddle
23:00	News in Arabic
23:15	Arabic play
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Les Années d'Ibbison
19:00	News in French
19:15	Stratagemme
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Hil Squad
21:10	Piece of Cake
22:00	News in English
22:20	Hunter
PRAYER TIMES	
03:38	Fajr
04:59	(Sunrise) Doha
11:35	Dhuhr
15:11	Asr

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Swellfeh Tel. 810740	
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 637285	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 634590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Saile Church Tel. 661757	
Terrassata Church Tel. 633306	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 623583, Tel. 628343	
American Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 637335	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811255	
Rainbow Congregation Tel. 822605	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be fair with a slight rise in temperatures and winds will be north-	

GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Repeting.....	623101	ZARQA:	
Abdali Telephone Repairs.....	661101	Zarqa Govt. Hospital.....	(09)983323
Jordan Television.....	773111	Zarqa National Hospital.....	(09)991071
Radio Jordan.....	774111	Ibn Sina Hospital.....	(09)986732
Water Authority.....	680100	IRBID:	
Jordan Electricity Authority.....	915615	Princess Basma Hospital.....	(02)755555
Electric Power.....		Greek Catholic Hospital.....	(02)722775
Company.....	636381	Ibn Al Nafes Hospital.....	(02)247100
RJ Flight Information.....	08-53200	AQABA:	
Queen Alia Intl. Airport.....	08-52000	Princess Haya Hospital.....	(03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-3, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

04:30	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
05:30	Baghdad (RJ)
05:30	Aqaba (RJ)
05:30	Cairo (RJ)
05:30	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

05:30	Cairo (MS)
05:30	Kuwait (KU)
05:30	Baghdad (IA)
05:30	Baghdad (IA)
05:30	Lamaca, Moscow (SU)
05:30	Dubai, Damascus (EK)
05:30	Rome, Athens (AZ)
05:30	Dubai (EK)
05:30	Damascus (AZ)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg

Almond.....	600 / 500
Apple.....	300 / 400
Banana.....	350 / 300
Banana (Mukammal).....	300 / 250
Beans.....	350 / 300
Beard beans.....	140 / 100
Cabbage.....	80 / 50
Carrots.....	200 / 150
Caustic flower.....	180 / 120
Cauliflowers.....	220 / 180
Dates.....	100 / 80
Onions.....	100 / 80
Peas.....	100 / 80
Peas (Mukammal).....	100 / 80
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JD 4m of private university capital ready

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian expatriates working and living in the Gulf countries have raised 40 per cent of the total capital of the projected private university, and a comprehensive report on the university's establishment will be submitted to the fifth Jordanian expatriates conference due to open here in July 1989, according to Dr. Seif Ull Din Al Ramahi, general coordinator of the university's constituent committee.

Ramahi said that a JD 4 million has been raised out of a total capital of JD 10.1 million and that the funds have been deposited at the banks pending approval to go ahead with the start of work on the project which will be located in the Greater Amman area.

Previous expatriates conferences in Amman decided on a number of measures that would ensure better and stronger relations between the expatriates and their home country. The establishment of the private university, to be known as the University of Applied Sciences, was one of the various decisions.

According to Ramahi, nearly 90 per cent of the seats in the new university will be assigned for children of Jordanian expatriates, a move that will ensure an inflow of between JD 300 to JD 500 million in foreign currency into Jordan on an annual basis.

In a statement last February, Ramahi said that the expatriates had raised only JD 2.3 million and that the sum came from expatriates in Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. Ramahi said that the university will be located within the Amman area but could have branches in Zarqa, Irbid and Mafrq.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

DEVELOPMENT: A team comprising senior United Nations experts Dr. Abdullah Al Zu'bi and Dr. Amr Mousa are preparing a complementary document for a three-year project on administrative development in Jordan. This project, which the United Nations agreed to finance, is designed to promote the capabilities of the state's administrative system thus ensuring a high degree of efficiency (Petra).

AMMAN AND ROME: Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Monday received Italian Ambassador in Amman Francesco de Curten and discussed with him means to bolster and develop relations between the cities of Amman and Rome (Petra).

SPORTS: President of the Jordan Sports Federation for the Handicapped and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid Sunday hosted an iftar in honour of members of the Jordanian handicapped team who participated in the winter Olympiad which was held recently in the United States (Petra).

PROJECTS: The Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment Department in Mafrq Governorate has completed a number of service projects at the cost of JD 859,000 (Petra).

MUTUAL COOPERATION: Public Security Department Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Monday received separately Brazil Ambassador to Jordan Felix de Faria and Italian Ambassador to Jordan Francesco de Curten. Talks dealt with mutual cooperation in the field of security (Petra).

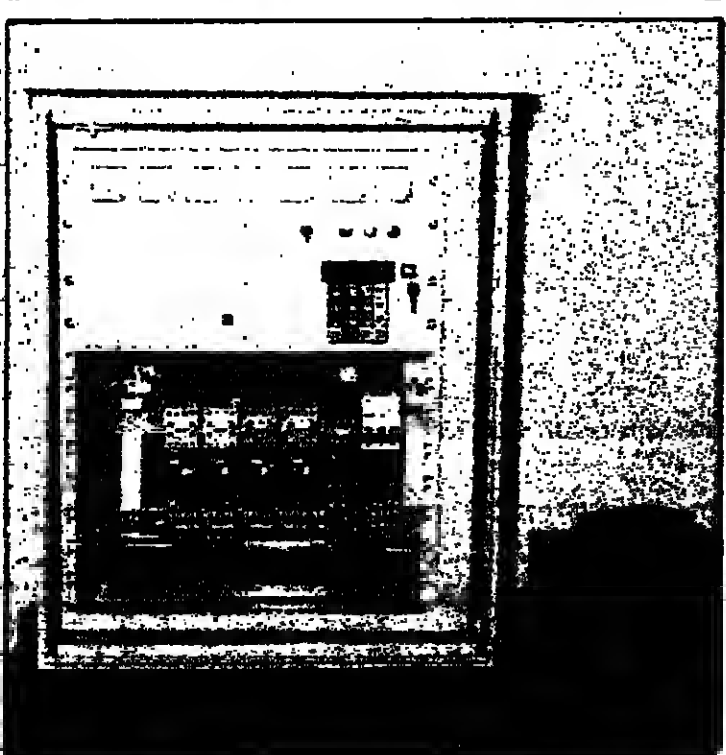
BUDGET: The budget of Ghor Al Mazra'a municipality in Ghor Al Safi district for 1989 amounted to JD 181,681 (Petra).

ASPHALT: Work to asphalt a total of 22,000 square metres of the streets of Um Njassah township in Balqa Governorate began Monday. This project is expected to cost JD 27,000 (Petra).

AMERICAN WHEAT: Ministry of Supply sources have reported that a ship loaded with American wheat arrived in Aqaba port few days ago. According to Al Ra'i daily the wheat shipment was stored in the Supply Ministry silos. Another ship loaded with 18,000 tonnes of sugar has already arrived in Jordan, the paper adds (J.T.).

ZAKAT: Al Iftaa Islamic Council in Jordan has issued a statement urging Muslims to give away alms to the poor during the holy month of Ramadan. It said that at least 450 filis should be paid by each Muslim during the month (Petra).

RAMADAN SOUQ: Shoppers during the month of Ramadan can now benefit from an assortment of goods sold at competitive prices at Ramadan Souq (open air market) at Mahatta eastern Amman. The souq, which was opened Tuesday evening by Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and set up by the General Union of Voluntary Societies, offers food supplies, home appliances and children's toys. The souq will continue until the end of Ramadan. The proceeds of the souq are to benefit charity. (Petra)



CONTROL SYSTEM: The Research and Development Section of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Electronic Services and Training Centre has completed the design and production of a new "consumer control system for wind generated electrical energy." This system is used for controlling the flow of power from the wind-driven generator to the consumer loads. The system usually operates under rigorous conditions in remote areas. It is subject to high temperature variation and frequent activation since it is wind speed dependent (RSS NEWS).

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

* An art exhibition displaying paintings by children at the Housing Bank Complex.

RAMADAN SOUQ

* Ramadan open-air market, which includes foodstuffs, clothes, home appliances and children's toys at Mahatta, eastern Amman.

* International Ramadan Souq, in which 14 Arab and Islamic countries are taking part, at the International Auto Centre, Queen Alia International Airport Highway.

FILM

* A documentary on New York shown as part of the American Centre's programme "Portraits of America" — 4:00 p.m.



ROYAL VISIT: Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein Monday called at the Greater Amman Municipality and heard a briefing on its activities and programmes from Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh. Rawabdeh outlined the various services offered to the capital's residents and gave details about new projects for development. Princess Haya watched a documentary film, featuring various development projects within the Amman area. Later she received a municipality shield and the Amman banner from the mayor (Petra photo).

Scanclub — scanning business horizons

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordan Scandinavian Business Club, or "Scanclub" was established in 1988 as a full member of the Jordanian Scandinavian Friendship Association (JSFA) in an effort to enhance and strengthen business and commercial ties between Jordan and the Scandinavian countries.

The club, which arranges seminars and symposia on business and commercial activities between Jordan and any of the Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland), also aims at familiarising people with the latest developments related to business matters in Jordan and Scandinavia.

Being the first business club of its kind, Scanclub also aims at acquainting people with various rules and regulations in both Jordan and Scandinavia in an effort to promote business activities between the two countries.

According to Scanclub Chairman Khaled Nabghali, the idea for the club first took shape when Sweden's Ambassador to Jordan Lars Lonnback initiated the first business meeting for both Jordanian and Swedish businessmen representing Swedish firms in addition to representatives of regional offices of Swedish firms operating in Jordan. The club later expanded to include firms representing Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland.

Scanclub organises a minimum of four events annually. Last month's activity included a lecture on "tourism as a profitable industry for Jordan" which featured Tourism Authority Director General Nasri Atalla and

Royal Jordan's Marketing and Sales Vice President Ghassan Ali.

The club had also hosted a luncheon meeting last year which featured Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Dr. Hisham Al Khathir who had returned from a trip to Sweden.

"The idea is to get the speaker and the audience together so they can exchange ideas," Nabghali said. "... to do something that would benefit both Jordan and Scandinavian countries and improve relations between them."

Nabghali, who is also a member of the board of the JSFA, said Scanclub depends mainly on contributions from its 186 active members.

"Active member implies that the members have to have contacts on the business levels either in tourism, industry, or in the trading and commercial sector," Nabghali told the Jordan Times in an interview.

He said Scanclub groups individuals from both the public and private sectors. Individuals from the private sector include thus far, representatives of Swedish companies as well as local companies representing Swedish firms. But the club is also trying to increase activities between Jordan and the remaining Scandinavian countries and to that effect, Scanclub is willing to supply interested business people with the names and addresses of companies seeking local agents and partners to break the market.

According to Nabghali, at present, most of the Jordanian Scandinavian activities are concentrated on Sweden, with Denmark following in the former's footsteps — a situation which he hopes will change soon.



Two Palestinians killed

Continued from page 1

necessary to hold elections," he said.

Shamir's plan proposes the election of Palestinians there to negotiate an interim period of self-rule. The proposal, which won a cautious welcome from Washington, was sharply criticised by right-wing Israeli ministers.

Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat said Sunday he did not oppose elections if they were to be supervised by the United Nations after Israel withdrew from the occupied territories.

Computer courses enhanced

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce's executive council Monday discussed the question of opening more courses at the Jordanian community colleges to teach computer science and accountancy in view of the great demand on these specialisations in the country.

A spokesman for the committee later said that the fact that Jordan is now more than ever relying on local potentials and skilled manpower it would not doubt need skilled people in computer and accountancy work to promote its trade and bolster its economy.

The spokesman said that the meeting also discussed matters related to Arab and foreign industrial and trade fairs that are being held in Jordan and the prospect of mounting similar fairs in cities other than Amman.

The council discussed the prospect of setting up a unified union for chambers of industry and commerce in the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries and approved a number of activities and programmes.

Conjuror apprehended

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 65-year-old man identified as only A.S.R. has been apprehended after carrying out illegal actions and swindles.

A report in Al Dustour daily Monday said that the man was arrested after the police received a complaint from a 24-year-old man living on Jabal Taj district who claimed that the conjuror had charged him a considerable sum of money for services which he claimed would help the young man get married to a girl whose family does not approve of the marriage.

The young man said that the conjuror had given him an amulet to wear and said that it would secure the marriage to the girl. When nothing materialised, the young man tried to get back his money, and failing to do that reported the matter to the police. According to the report the conjuror had a previous police record of committing frauds and embezzlements.

Queen voices hopes over ACC

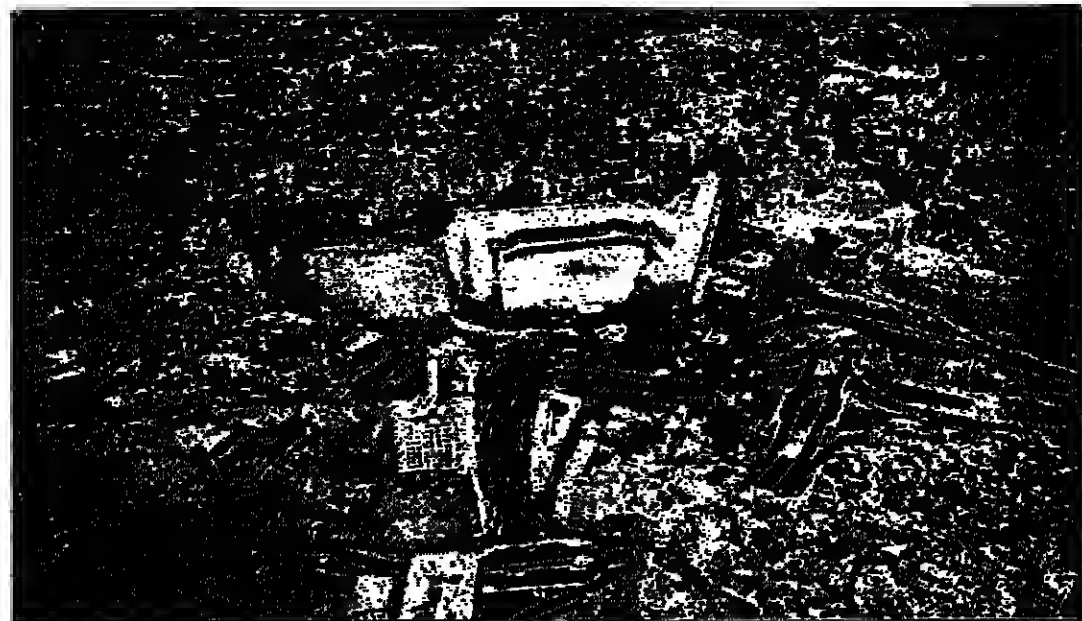
Continued from page 1

emerged from the ordeal with their national and personal identity intact — such as the people of the West Bank and Gaza.

"I can't give you all their names, but they move me very much and I feel humbled when I meet them."

Describing Jordan: "The Jordanian landscape is a constant marvel, with its rich variety and different moods at different times of the year."

"The miracle of creation, as we experience it in Jordan, emphasises the environmental lessons we must teach our children to respect, protect and defend our natural environment from careless and irresponsible abuse and to assume



An aerial view of Mecca with Al Haram Al Sharif in the centre and the Holy Kaaba draped in a new cover (File photo).

Preparing for pilgrimage season

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs is embarking on measures to provide facilities and services to the Turkish Muslim pilgrims on their way to and back from the holy places in Mecca and Medina during the pilgrimage season.

An official statement said Monday that the question of providing the pilgrims with such facilities like security, medical treatment and accommodation at the Ramtha and Ma'an pilgrims towns was discussed at a meeting chaired by the ministry's Secretary General Ahmad Hilayel. The pilgrims, travelling by land, will be spending a few days in the

Kingdom in June after crossing into Jordanian territory from Syria on their way to Saudi Arabia and on the return journey as well, the ministry statement said.

During their stay here, the statement said, the ministry will organise for the pilgrims trips to religious and archaeological sites in the Kingdom like the tombs of the Prophet's companions.

Representatives of the ministries of Health and Interior as well as the Public Security Department, the Civil Defence Department, the Greater Amman Municipality and the mayors of Ramtha and Ma'an, located on

the pilgrims' route, and other concerned officials were present at the meeting.

Last January, a senior Turkish official in charge of religious affairs visited Amman and had talks with Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat on facilities for the Turkish pilgrims in Jordan.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs which takes charge of pilgrims' affairs has set up a pilgrims' town near the Jordan Valley town of South Shouneh for the benefit of pilgrims crossing into Jordan from the occupied territories.

Hmoud, World Bank team review rural development

AMMAN (Petra) — A team from the World Bank now on a visit to Jordan has expressed its support and appreciation of Jordan's programme to reorganise and manage the services of local councils in the Kingdom.

In a statement at a meeting here Monday with Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud, the team members said they were impressed by the ministry's experiment in creating legislations and providing facilities for the local council's work and training of their staff.

"The Jordanian experiment in this respect serves as a model for other countries where the World Bank is trying to contribute towards local and rural development, the team members said.

At the meeting which was attended by senior ministry officials Minister Hmoud discussed ways for improving the financial, administrative, technical and economic conditions of the local councils, according to an official statement. It said that the minister presented to the World Bank team a plan for developing municipal and village councils, and a government policy to back these councils' endeavours to plan and carry out regional development schemes and increase production in the rural areas of Jordan.

Hmoud also briefed the visiting team on the ministry's plan to link all Jordanian cities, villages and human settlements through a joint services councils network.

According to the official statement, the team announced that it

will come to Jordan again in June 1989 to finalise a special study on means of improving financial, administrative, technical and economic conditions of the local councils, a process which is to be carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, the Greater Amman Municipality and the Cities and Villages Development Bank; and through loans from the World Bank.

According to the ministry statement Jordan now has 172 municipalities apart from the Greater Amman Municipality, 344 village councils and 660 human settlements. It said that all the councils will be linked together in a joint services councils network which is designed by the ministry.

Ramadan market opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A second Ramadan open souq (market place) has been opened in Amman to provide a variety of products to the public. The souq, opened by Minister of Industry and Trade Hamdi Tabbaa at the International Car Exhibition Centre on the Queen Alia International Airport highway, has been organised by 100 companies from 14 Arab and Islamic countries.

A statement from the Ministry of Industry and Trade said that displayed products include foodstuffs, furniture, electrical appliances, scent and clothes.

Community colleges cultural programme

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian community colleges will hold a week-long cultural programme at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman starting next Saturday, according to an announcement here Monday. It said that the programme which will be conducted in cooperation with the

Ministry of Culture and National Heritage will entail seven plays to be performed by the community college students.

According to the announcement, certificates of merit and awards will be presented to teams which present the best performances.

LOAN: The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has approved of a JD 110,000 loan to the Al Qasr town near Karak in southern Jordan. The loan will finance municipal projects within the town.

Mafrq school health project under evaluation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has formed a higher committee to follow up on a pilot school health programme, being carried out in Mafrq governorate since March 18, with a view to evaluating the school health services and drawing up the necessary plans for developing it.

The committee groups representatives of the Ministries of Education and Health, the Armed Forces general command, the Higher Council for Science and Technology and Jordan University for Science and Technology.

Ministry of Education sources have said that an integrated plan of action including executive steps to be taken and mechanism of work has been drawn up.

The ministry has formed seven specialised teams to carry out and supervise various aspects of the programme.

The first committee has been charged with designing the study questionnaires, which deal with knowledge, attitude and practices of students in the elementary and preparatory cycles of education to health problems and communicable diseases. The second committee was charged with data collection, including economic, scientific, cultural and social data.

The third committee was responsible for designing a health card for the project purposes, and the fourth with analysing curricula and working towards integrating health concepts into them.

The fifth committee was responsible for analysing results by the use of computers, while the sixth was assigned to finalise the study and put it in its final form, and the seventh committee was formed to test the questionnaires in schools. Each committee has 20 researchers who have received appropriate training.

Health committees were also formed to undertake direct surveys and to evaluate the health conditions of students. However, it has been agreed with the Armed Forces general command, to supply the project with physicians from army conscripts.

School health teachers have also been picked up very carefully and have been trained to fill in the cards and questionnaires, with a view to facilitating the mission of the health teams and field researchers.

Mafrq education department has been selected for the purpose of this project, because it includes the various social segments of urban, rural and badia population and in view of its relative proximity to Amman.

The Ministry of Health role was to train the medical teams and to provide three doctors to supervise the medical teams, in addition to a number of nurses to accompany doctors throughout the study period.

The Armed Forces have supplied the project with 52 doctors and some medical equipment, while the Ministry of Education role was to supervise the project.

Ferocious shelling in Beirut

Continued from page 1

destroying the country," he told a news conference. "It is time to (go) back to reason... to say we want reforms and a new political system."

Junblatt urged Aoun to quit, saying his declared aim of liberating the country from foreign forces was impossible. "He will just destroy Lebanon."

The Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) said that Sheikh Sabah had discussed the fighting in Lebanon with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The agency said Perez de Cuellar telephoned Sheikh Sabah to sound him out on the prospects for a settlement before heading to Brussels to attend a meeting of the European Community.

Jordan Times

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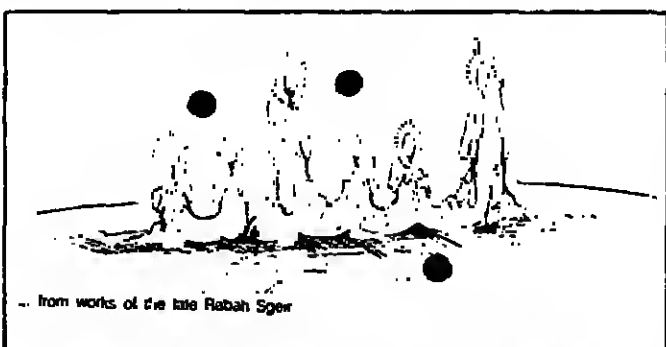
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Humane measures

THE agreement between Jordan and the International Monetary Fund has called, inter alia, for reduction of state expenses and an increase in state revenues. The series of measures taken Saturday and Sunday by the cabinet tackled the issue of augmenting the government's revenues across the board. In the process, prices of many commodities and services, albeit not all very essential, were hiked. The next step would be to gauge very carefully how effective these measures and decisions are in realising additional revenues for the country. There will always be a fear that the volume of such services and commodities would be affected negatively. That is why a close and persistent scrutiny must be applied by the concerned authorities on the after-effects of the new measures.

The other dimension of the Jordanian-IMF deal, namely, cutting down on the state expenses, has yet to be spelled out. One would expect that shortly this complementary step will be taken in one form or another. It goes without saying that unless the state expenditure is decreased the realisation of the projected increase in revenues will not be sufficient. In this context, there are many options available to the government to reduce expenses, across the board, although some of them would surely cause hardships. This could take the form of streamlining the state bureaucracy in general and freezing salaries for a number of years till the country overcomes the economic and fiscal difficulties that were imposed upon it in the aftermath of Arabs' failure to honour their financial pledges over the past 10 years. In this vein, it pains all Jordanians to note that the belt-tightening that they and their country have to endure was the direct consequence of the withholding of Arab aid that was formally and officially promised in the 1978 Baghdad Arab summit. Jordanians still entertain the hope that Arab states which pledged such economic and financial support would in due course honour their commitments. After all, Arab words are honourable and cannot be taken frivolously. Meanwhile Jordan and Jordanians are left with no option except to continue tightening their belts till they achieve a breakthrough in their economic and financial situation.

The emergency measures that are forced upon us in Jordan, however, must always be conducted humanely and compassionately. The application of cold economic and fiscal policies must always be conducted in a balanced way in order to maintain and safeguard the moderate and humanist features of the country. Otherwise there will be very little left to distinguish us from the other countries which apply economic and fiscal policies without a human face.



from works of the late Rabih Sgher

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Two local dailies Monday take up the subject of King Hussein's visit to France and the United States and his talks on the Middle East problem with the two countries' leaders. In Paris, said Al Rai newspaper King Hussein will review with President Mitterrand means of establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East region and later will follow up the same question with the U.S. administration and the British government. The paper said that the King's current tour is of paramount importance in view of his own distinguished personality and the respect he enjoys in the Western world but also because of the significant mission he is hoping to achieve with the help of the Western nations. The Middle East question and the Palestine problem are so complicated and require extensive discussions and strenuous efforts which the King is exerting at all levels to help the Palestinians regain their lands and their rights, the paper noted. It said that before going on the trip the King has secured unity of purpose and determination on the part of Egypt and the PLO who have already held discussion with Washington on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The King has embarked on the mission well backed by the two parties which are directly involved in this conflict and supported by the Arab masses who attach great hopes on his wisdom.

Al Dustour for its part discussed the relentless and continuous efforts by King Hussein in searching for an end to the Palestinian problem and the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East. It said that the King's visit to France marks the opening move in his current mission abroad which will include visits to two other members of the U.N. Security Council. Paris has proved to be more open than others and more stable in tackling the Middle East question and the King's talks with the French president will therefore be very substantive and covering the whole issue in all its aspects, said the paper. The King's talks in Paris, it said, will stimulate the European Community's efforts towards finding a just settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict in view of France's real diplomatic weight within the community.

Sawt Al Shaah daily tackled the first anniversary of the liberation of the Fao peninsula after heroic battles waged by the Iraqi armed forces. The paper paid tribute to the Iraqi armed forces for their sacrifices and their efforts to liberate Arab land and their victory in the battle which signalled the beginning of the Iranian presence in occupied Iraqi territory. Today marks the anniversary of the liberation of a dear part of the Arab homeland achieved through the endeavours of the people and armed forces of Iraq mobilised under the wise leadership of their president, the paper noted. It said that the liberation of the Fao will soon be followed by the liberation of the occupied Palestinian land which is now witnessing a revolt of the oppressed people and a new dawn of freedom.

By J.K. Galbraith

FROM time to time I attend reunions of old political associates and colleagues.

Birthdays, other anniversaries or simply social visits are the reason for such comings together. Former cabinet officers and other significant public officials, one time senators, congressmen and members of the House of Commons, former ambassadors and less-easily identified political leaders and writers of the past so assemble. It is what Joseph Raub of Washington called at one of these occasions in New York a reunion of the former ruling class.

Our distinguishing features are three.

We are survivors of the administrations of Roosevelt — now a dwindling few — Kennedy and Johnson.

Secondly, we are all out of office, a not surprising matter given our age. Age has its ineluctable effect. But similarly out of office, members of the legislatures apart, are those younger men and women who share our views or, as many of us would say, our vision.

A third common feature is a concern we share with a great many others as to why we and our younger political confreres have been so relegated.

It is that question I address. Usually our rejection is attributed to the political errors or adverse personality of the relevant political contender on the liberal Left. In this respect Michael Dukakis bears a heavy and, I will argue, unjust burden. The truth is different. In the simplest terms our generation worked itself out of power. It has only itself in a manner of speaking, to blame.

The governments with which we were associated presided over people, urban and rural, who lived on the edge of economic fear or who were experiencing the full and painful realisation of their fears.

The perils were the commonplace of daily life — those of unemployment, punishing prices of farm products, small business disasters, the terrible inevitability

of impoverished old age and similarly of illness and the manifold awfulness of life in the city slums.

In one of the most compelling and spectacular misstatements of all time, Franklin D. Roosevelt avowed in his first inaugural that the American people had "nothing to fear but fear itself." In fact, they had every reason to be fearful; they otherwise would have been curiously indifferent to their own fate.

Those of us of his faith then and after bled power from the promise to mitigate fear and, as noted, its utterly common realisation. In substantial measure we succeeded, and over the vehement opposition of those who, blessed by conditions of comparative comfort, were not so suffering.

In consequence of our efforts, a very large proportion of the English-speaking populations of the world became secure, comfortable and happy, whereupon, not surprisingly, they joined the comfortable and conservative majority. Nothing was less predicted, but nothing in retrospect was more predictable.

One need only be reminded of the specific accomplishments. Social insurance came earlier in Britain, but arrived in the U.S. and Canada in the days of the liberal Left of my generation. This meant pensions for the aged, compensation for the unemployed, health care along with housing for those of lower middle incomes, support to farm incomes, a more tenuous support to trade unions and a most important current matter in the U.S., insurance of bank and savings and loan deposits. More generally, there came the assurance that if a bank or industrial enterprise was large enough, it would no longer be allowed to fail. Modern socialism is the failed child of capitalism.

Nor was this all. Governments assumed responsibility for macro-economic performance — for employment, economic growth and an acceptable stability in prices. This was the legacy of Keynes — the Keynesian revolution. Once the innovative claim to consideration by the liberal Left in the U.S., it was adopted in these last

years by the Reagan administration with an insouciance as regards public spending and budget deficit support to the economy that goes far beyond anything imagined by Keynes. And as Keynesian macro-economic management of the economy has been accepted by the conservatives, so, some rhetoric apart, have been the central elements of the welfare state.

Had modern conservatives, in the mood and words of some of the American exponents, succeeded in repealing or seriously impairing the welfare and Keynesian commitments, we — or, more precisely, our successors — would now be back in power with an untouchable majority and mandate.

The conservatives did chip away at our legacy, but that was all. From the point of view of returning us to power, they were exceedingly uncooperative.

No all the downfall of the liberal left in the three countries is here encompassed. In the U.S., we are also, in our identification with the Democrats, the party of the past wars. Wilson took us into World War I, FDR into World War II, Truman into Korea, and Kennedy in a small way and Johnson in massive force into Vietnam.

Republican presidents extracted us from both Korea and Vietnam, and Ronald Reagan, his rifle-rattling rhetoric notwithstanding, confined the actual dispatch of fighting forces to Grenada. In trouble in Beirut, they were quickly withdrawn; the Nicaraguan contras were left to get killed by themselves.

I've mentioned rhetoric, and here is the difference. American liberals, those of seborrheic antecedents in particular, had a tendency to match their policy expressions with action. This was the American century, as so often before and not least by Britain, there was an imperial mission to civilise and secure.

The Republicans were under no similar compulsion to go from talk to the dispatch of troops. With Ronald Reagan especially, the rhetoric, more specifically the script, became the reality. Only

gradually did we come to understand what, in the first president from our greatest theatrical tradition, should have been wholly predictable.

How deeply in the American consciousness, how greatly a subjective force, is this fear of the liberal Left as a warming force no one, of course, knows. One is certain that American liberals, baying to prove that they are not soft on Communism, that they can have a muscular association with the admirals and the generals and the CIA, have been, on frequent occasion, more dangerous than conservatives. It was a handicap that Michael Dukakis and his advisers never quite overcame last autumn.

There remains in the U.S. an uneasy memory of scholarly enterprise in Cuba and Indo-China and of that superbly insane helicopter foray in 1980 into the deserts of Iran.

Still, almost certainly, it is our domestic policy concerns far more than the memory of our wars — just, unjust and merely foolish — that now exclude us from office.

In all three countries there has been, not surprisingly, the same intellectual and political response to the conservative takeover of the comfortable legacy of the liberal left.

On one side are those who would accommodate, show that we on the left are people with whom the comfortable can be secure. No new and disturbing initiatives. Caution in the U.S. about the acceptability of the liberal label itself. Or alternatively, there are those who propose that there be an uncompromising assertion of still relevant social goals — the goals of greater equality in income and enjoyments, attention to the many holes in the social fabric of the welfare state, and, especially in the U.S., attention to the terrible problems of homelessness, other deprivation and general social disaster in our big cities, not excluding continuing racial discrimination and tension.

It is a division between those who, in this comfortable world, make the concessions that they

believe are necessary to win power and those who, speaking for the uncompleted agenda of the welfare state and specifically for those still left outside, are committed to comforting the afflicted, however this afflicts the comfortable.

In the U.S., I am wholly clear as to the proper course — the only one that is right and, for that matter, the only one that gives us a chance for office. That is to reflect the needs and aspirations of those outside.

To do otherwise is to leave the unfortunate to a kind of voiceless despair, to say in effect that they have no place in the democratic process. Or it invites them to organise a political voice of their own. And, worse, it denies the liberal left any chance for presidential power. Their votes are essential for electoral success, and to win them in sufficient numbers of a real possibility.

Traditionally, in American presidential elections only about half of the qualified voters turn out to vote. It is the deprived and the minorities, many feeling that it makes no difference, that forgo the polls. A genuine drive for their support, in combination with the more comfortable but also more compassionate and less self-regarding forces of the liberal left, could bring victory. It could, quite possibly, have brought victory to Michael Dukakis last autumn. A very few such votes would have made the difference. Instead, in a banal, even stupid, tradition, political experts, guided at most by elementary arithmetic, argued for a policy of subtracting voters from the comfortable opposition.

A minor percentage from the non-voting mass, and Dukakis would now be enjoying his first 100 days in Washington, the commonly proclaimed period of cooperation. This would have been with a Democratic legislature; Democrats win in Congress, because outside their traditional base in the South, they generally avow their commitment to a constituency that seeks not only to sustain but to extend social and economic wellbeing. The strongest such exponents last au-

turn were among the surest winners.

There remains as regards economic matters one final possibility. It is that present-day conservatives, in the manner of Messrs. Coolidge and Hoover and British Tories in the past, will make such a mess of the economy that the comfortable will get thrown out on the streets. They will then come to us in despair. There is a strong view that this, as Ronald Reagan's legacy, will happen in the U.S.

As to the political effect of a serious inflation or recession-cum-depression, or, as in the late 1970s, the nasty combination of the two, I would be confident. Present conservative governments would be turned out in the belief that any alternative would be better. However, it is not a design for gaining power that I wholly relish. And I have another source of doubt.

Ronald Reagan's economic policies — his macro-economics in particular — were irresponsible. High real interest rates reduced new and productive investment to the lowest level in recent times, transferred much of our industrial production to the Pacific and thus converted us from being the world's largest creditor nation to being the largest debtor.

Corrective action, when it comes, will cause pain. But I am not sure that it will cause decisive pain. Here again my generation is at fault. In the support structure of the welfare state we may have built into the system a greater resilience than we realise. And a small diminution in real spendable income in a rich country is far less painful than in one that is (or was) generally poor.

Economic wisdom in our time is closely identified with pessimism; we have a small cottage industry in the U.S. given to writing books forecasting the terrible times to come. Achieving such disaster may well be beyond the energy and political commitment even of Republicans; those who see economic disaster as our way back could, in a politically limited sense, be the optimists — London Observer.

Soviet brotherhood under fire in Georgia

By Andrew Katell
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A mural in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi was set afire last week by demonstrators, and the now charred script proclaims, "Brotherhood throughout the USSR."

The message behind the mural also has been under fire, not only in the southern republic of Georgia, but also in neighbouring Armenia and Azerbaijan, in the three Baltic republics, and in the Ukraine and Moldavia.

The latest nationalist demonstrations in Georgia, in which at least 19 people were killed, have demonstrated anew the Soviet Union's ethnic divisions and further eroded the cement binding the country's more than 100 nationalities.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has said relations between ethnic groups are his country's most serious problem.

Ronald Suny, a U.S. scholar specialising in Soviet national relations, called the nationality problem the Kremlin's "Achilles' heel" and identified Georgia as a potential powderkeg.

In the past year, there have been demands for autonomy and even independence by Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians and Moldavians. Ethnic hatred between Armenians and Azerbaijanis contributed to rioting in which more than 90 people died.

On April 4, thousands of Georgia's 5.3 million people — fiercely independent people whose native son, Josef Stalin, is both a source of pride and shame — began demonstrating in the streets. Some demonstrators objected to a demand put forward March 18 by an ethnic minority in western Georgia, the Abkhazians, to secede from the republic. Others demanded independence for Georgia itself.

Abkhazia is an autonomous republic under Georgian control with 505,000 residents, of whom just 15 per cent, or 91,000, are ethnic Abkhazians. They have contended they suffered an "ethnic catastrophe" and should become a completely separate republic.

The region's party chief, B.V. Adleiba, was fired after endorsing the Abkhazian secession call. The Abkhazians had voiced the demand for years without success. They may have been emboldened to try again because of reforms instituted under Gorbachev and because of the partial victory of residents of another autonomous republic, Nagorno-Karabakh.

Residents of Nagorno-Karabakh, most of whom are ethnic Armenians, had been under the control of Azerbaijan since 1923, but demanded in February 1988 that their region be allied with the Armenian republic.

Azerbaijani leaders rejected the demand. Strikes, demonstrations and violence followed. The central government in Moscow eventually put Nagorno-Karabakh temporarily under Kremlin control.

A second issue behind the Tbilisi demonstration was a demand among some protesters for the entire Georgian republic to break away from the Soviet Union.

Some residents of the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia also have called for secession, saying their once-independent republics have suffered since being incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940.

Georgia also was once an independent nation, from 1918-1921. But Russian troops were sent in and it was absorbed into the Soviet Union.

Under Soviet power, Georgians have thrived economically because the area's warm climate is ideally suited for resorts and growing fruits and vegetables that are scarce in other parts of the country.

But under Leonid I. Brezhnev, ethnic organised crime groups ran the republic. Embezzlement, cronyism and bribery were widespread. Black market sales of farm produce was rampant.

Before Gorbachev named him foreign minister in 1985, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, an ethnic Georgian, served 13 years as the republic's Communist Party chief, leading an anti-corruption drive.

Gorbachev sent Shevardnadze, his top diplomat, back to Georgia to try to help cool tempers.

Authorities tolerated the demonstrations outside the Georgian government's offices in Tbilisi for four days, but when the number of protesters reached an estimated 100,000 on April 7, tanks, armoured personnel carriers and special troops were sent in.

Two days later, in the early morning darkness, soldiers charged demonstrators, and at least 19 were killed by official count.

The protests were planned to lead up to the anniversary of an April 14, 1978, Tbilisi demonstration that succeeded in defeating plans to drop Georgian as the republic's official language.

Like many of the Soviet Union's nationalities, some Georgians claim they are being "ruined" by Russian bureaucrats and politicians in Moscow largely control local politics and economies in the rest of the country.

Suny, a history professor at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, told foreign reporters during a recent seminar in Moscow that many of the country's ethnic groups have developed a feeling of "a nation in danger."

For much of the 71 years of Soviet power, especially under Stalin's reign of terror, the ethnic groups kept silent. But Gorbachev's policies of "glasnost," or openness, and "perestroika," or restructuring, have embol-



dened the ethnic groups to make their causes public. "Basic nationalities problems have been swept under the rug for 50 to 60 years," Suny said. "Now, they're paying for it."

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Aboriginal health said to be 'national calamity'

By Geoffrey Craig
Reuter

SYDNEY — Australian aborigines die younger than their white compatriots, victims of a higher infant mortality rate and shorter life expectancy.

A report by a task force representing the government and the aborigines described this as a "national calamity" and called for an urgent national health strategy to reverse the trend.

"In this very wealthy country many aborigines are living in third world conditions," said Naomi Mayers, a member of the team.

The report, based on a year-long study, says lack of basic services — water and sewage — and social problems like racism and unemployment have contributed to the decline of aboriginal health.

Aborigines make up one per cent of Australia's population of 16 million. They have an infant mortality rate four times the national average and an adult life expectancy 20 years below the average 76 years of the wider community, Mayers said.

Last year, the World Health Organisation said aborigines had the worst reported health standards of any indigenous people. But it took the sight of a high court judge weeping after a 1987 visit to an outback aboriginal settlement to alert wider community to the extent of the problem.

"I have been to Soweto in South Africa, to German concentration camps, but this is my own country," said Judge Marcus Einfeld, president of the Australian Human Rights Commission.

He expressed shock at aboriginal areas where raw sewage collected in open ponds, unemployment was as high as 80 per cent and running water was limited to 30 minutes a day.

The report called for the injection of \$1.7 billion dollars (342 U.S. dollars) over the next five years to upgrade aboriginal health services and set up a national body to administer and monitor their health care.

Federal Aboriginal Minister Gerry Hand welcomed the report

and said its recommendations would be acted upon.

"We are talking about a huge job, a huge task," he said. "Some local community health workers were more sceptical. 'I won't believe it until it actually happens,' said one."

"It's wonderful to have all these recommendations but you must have the facilities to carry them out," she added.

The dispossession of the aboriginal people over the past 200 years is at the root of their health problems, according to Mayers.

'Lost generation'

Figures from the Australian Institute of Health show that the aboriginal population fell from an estimated 750,000 at the time of white settlement some 200 years ago to a low of 81,000 in 1931. Now there are about 240,000 aborigines in Australia.

Mayers says that until the 1960s, it was government policy to separate aboriginal children from their parents and give them to white foster parents to "civilise" them.

"The children were ripped from their parents for generation after generation. Some of them are still trying to find their families. The lost generations are what we call them," said Mayers, also administrator of the Aboriginal Medical Service in a Sydney suburb.

Alcoholism is also a major problem, Mayers said.

"The alcohol problem is really destroying aboriginal people. Some aboriginal communities are totally desolate because of it."

The report calls for tough action, including heavy fines, to stop illegal alcohol sales in aboriginal communities.

Heroin use is also increasing rapidly among aborigines, according to the report. At least one in every 200 aborigines in inner Sydney is an intravenous drug user, it says.

"The improvement of aboriginal health will only occur over the long term," said Mayers.

"If the government is not dealing with the problem in the short term we'll be dealing with it for ever."

Hanging upside down gives you the gift of eloquence

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

BLARNEY, Ireland — John Dineen hangs upside down each morning on top of a windswept tower and kisses a stone. He then spends the rest of the day helping others to plant their precarious kisses.

This portly and jovial figure has what must rank as one of Ireland's most unusual jobs — keeper of the Blarney Stone.

Almost 250,000 people a year climb up the tower at Blarney Castle in western Ireland because legend decrees that whoever kisses the stone is given the gift of eloquence.

Winston Churchill, one of this century's great orators, kissed the stone. Comedian Stan Laurel kissed it, but his bulky partner Oliver Hardy declined.

Actor Larry Hagman, never at a loss for words as the villainous J.R. Ewing in the soap opera "Dallas," had to take off his stonion to play lip-service to the stone.

Kissing the stone is not for the faint-hearted who suffer from vertigo or a bad back.

For you have to lean over backwards at the top of a 28-metre high tower, stretch out across an awkward gap in the parapet, grasp two iron railings and plant your kiss while upside down.

That is where John Dineen comes in. He provides a rug for you to lie on, perches above the abyss himself and guides you towards the gift of immortal eloquence.

Has anyone ever slipped through the gap? "It is very safe... I kiss it every morning. It definitely works." But who holds onto his legs for the awkward manoeuvre? "That has to be self-service."

"The oldest I have had was a woman of 104 from Los Angeles. The oldest couple were an 87-year-old and an 84-year-old from San Diego, California. They put them in here as early as six weeks old," he said.

The best floor show in Blarney is provided by watching the people who come from all around the world clambering up the tower

steps and then realising what they have to do.

Dineen, his pockets stuffed with American dollars from grateful customers he has held tight, said "Stick around here long enough and you will hear the screams."

Honeymooners have traditionally to kiss the stone side by side. Everyone has to make a wish. Many are too scared and forget while they cling on, staring into space.

As a crowd of hesitant tourists built up around the stone, one American took the plunge — but not literally.

After hanging his head upside down and planting his kiss, he confessed: "I just asked to come back alive."

An Australian woman wondered afterwards if it was worth the trouble. "It's only the Irish who are never lost for words," she said.

The art of conversation certainly ranks alongside drinking Guinness stout beer and backing racehorses as one of Ireland's great national pastimes.

With 60 million people of Irish descent dotted around the world, the stone still has plenty of customers to come and Dineen said proudly: "It is definitely Ireland's most popular tourist attraction."

The stone's exact origins are lost in the mists of time but Britain's Queen Elizabeth I is credited with introducing into the English language the word Blarney, meaning pleasant talk intended to deceive without offending.

During Britain's colonial rule over Ireland, the Earl of Leicester was commanded to take possession of the castle from the then lord of Blarney, Cormac McCarthy.

McCarthy always suggested a banquet or some other form of delay so that when the queen asked for progress reports, a long missive was sent to her and the castle remained untaken. "This is all Blarney. What he says, he never means," she complained.

Another more romantic tale suggests that the local king of Munster saved an old woman from drowning in the lake beside the castle.



Among the faces of beauty are Inès de la Fressange, left, for Chanel's Coco; Vendela Kirsebom, top, for Elizabeth Arden, and Isabella Rossellini for Lancôme.

Beauty in a box?

By Linda Wells

IN the cosmetics industry, a business built on image, simple products are often wrapped in elaborate packaging, given snappy names and big price tags and photographed next to alluring faces. Implicit in these advertisements is a promise that the product is at least partially responsible for the face, and that the face is something to strive for. Choosing that face has become increasingly important to cosmetics companies, many of which use a single model to convey their notions of beauty.

None of these visions is the same. To Elizabeth Arden, beauty is a glamorous, Grace Kelly-esque woman. Chanel sees it as the dark-haired, serene Carole Bouquet, and Estée Lauder as the foreign beauty Paulina Porizkova. Consistent among all is a reliance on the model to telegraph a precise message about the company and its products.

When a company updates its image, it will almost assuredly find a new, markedly different model. For five years, Elizabeth Arden advertisements featured the dark-haired, somewhat prim-looking, Jackie Adams. The company's image was also prim and rather dated.

To rev up its appeal, Arden recently replaced Adams with Vendela Kirsebom, a sizzling blonde. "With Vendela, we wanted to say, 'This is Elizabeth Arden with state-of-the-art re-

search and packaging,'" said Joseph F. Ronchetti, the president of the company. "She projects youth, vitality, and she's approachable."

Another change occurred nearly a year ago when Estée Lauder switched from Willow Bay, who has a sweet, demure look, to Porizkova, the dynamic, sensual model. There is no confusing the two. "We've enlivened what we say about ourselves," said June Leaman, Lauder's senior vice president of creative marketing. "Paulina is a part of that."

Whether this strategy has worked is debatable. Although Porizkova is quite alluring in Lauder's advertisements for its Knowing fragrance and for Active Skin Solutions — in which she wears a T-shirt and blue jeans — she seems bland and indistinctive in others, notably the one for White Linen fragrance. The company seems reluctant to enliven every aspect of its image, preferring a safer, more neutral compromise.

Bintherm, a French skin-care company, has been struggling for several years to establish itself in the minds of American consumers. As part of that effort, it has chosen the outdoorsy Elle Macpherson.

"Elle epitomizes healthy good looks," said Margaret Sharkey, general manager and vice president of Bintherm. "She doesn't wear a lot of makeup, and she's athletic. Bintherm isn't frilly."

Yet, in its advertisements, Macpherson looks cold and rigidly posed. Bintherm is working on new ones that will show her with her hair down. "We're going to make Elle look more alive, more active," said Sharkey.

Often, a change in cosmetics models is carefully calculated to surprise the consumer. Chanel paired Chanel No. 5 with the actress Catherine Deneuve for six years and then most recently with Carole Bouquet, another elegant actress.

Catherine was a perfect classic beauty at that time, and Carole is, too," said Jacques Helary, artistic director of the company. "That's important for Chanel No. 5, a classic perfume." This is quite a different image from that of Chanel's Coco fragrance. Its model, Inès de la Fressange, is portrayed as a madcap, energetic somewhat mischievous character in these ads, which are clearly directed toward a younger consumer.

Of course, there are always risks for any company that depends on just one model to personify its image. Her personality and actions have to be considered, too.

Porizkova, for example, was quoted in early interviews as caring little about cosmetics, remarks she has since revised.

Despite the increasing use of models in cosmetics advertisements, some companies are convinced that their consumers are not sold by a beautiful face.

Clinique, for instance, has never shown a model in its ads. "Our system is very straightforward," said Karen Andereg, president of Clinique. "Our consumer doesn't want to live her life through someone else."

All these choices say something about the way we define beauty. Most cosmetics companies tend to take a narrow view, preferring classic facial structure to the often quirky looks that appeal to many magazine editors and filmmakers.

Only a few of the cosmetics giants are making untraditional model selections. Lancôme, for instance, has found a classic beauty in Isabella Rossellini but at 37, she is much older than the average cosmetics model. Lancôme compensates by having the photographs of Rossellini retouched, giving her an ageless quality.

Revlon's current advertising campaign, which proclaims that "the most forgettable women in the world wear Revlon," also shows many women who aren't beautiful in the classical sense.

"There is no longer a single standard of beauty," said Sol Levine, the president of Revlon.

"Beautiful women from all over the world have compelled us to expand our ideas and to redefine our judgment as to what epitomizes ideal beauty." This approach, from one of the largest cosmetics companies in the country, may signal a change in thinking — The New York Times.

Environmental concern, left-ward drift giving Greens more sway

By Carol J. Williams
The Associated Press

BONN — With hardly a river anyone would swim in and whole forests killed by acid rain, Europeans seem to have decided that ecology is not just for leftists anymore.

A heightened environmental consciousness gripping the continent has forced the ecology issue from the fringe to the forefront and given some respectability and clout to the parties that first made it a political priority.

Members of the once-radical Greens Party hold parliamentary seats in West Germany, Belgium, Italy and Austria. West Berlin is governed by a coalition including Greens, and the party's French equivalent, Les Verts, posted surprising successes in municipal elections last month.

Unsanctioned sister parties have sprung up in Eastern Europe. The haphazard network of eco-organisations in the West expects to double its representation at the European Parliament after elections June 18.

There is little unity or coordination among the dozens of European political parties born of concern for man's ravaging of the earth. But they are benefiting jointly from awakening concerns that pollutants are indelibly staining their air, water and food.

"Environmental consciousness has for years been coming to the forefront, and a number of environmental catastrophes have accelerated this," said Ruth Hammerbacher, a 36-year-old sociologist who is the moderate new leader of West Germany's Greens.

Rhine River chemical spills, North Sea oil slicks and radioactive fallout from Chernobyl accident three years ago have finally moved Europeans to action on recycling and restraint, Hammerbacher said.

The political fortunes of some European Greens parties also have been boosted by a move to the left among voters, especially in West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, where the Greens present a broad platform that encompasses everything from foreign policy to abortion rights.

The broadening scope of Greens political activity is a development mandated by their success.

They have so effectively forced the established parties to make environment an issue that the Greens had to diversify to survive, said Ralph Fucks, another member of West German party leadership.

Greens parties vary widely from one country to another, as the anti-establishment founders consciously have avoided duplicating the structure and organisation of the older parties they oppose.

"The result is a painfully

underdeveloped network of contacts and coordination," said Juergen Maier, who nurtures the Greens' fledgling international relations from the party's colourful and chaotic headquarters in central Bonn.

"We have no world development plan. In most cases we had little to do with the foundation of foreign Greens parties," said Maier, a bearded and disheveled pragmatist typical of today's mellow Greens.

Hammerbacher attributes some of her party's envying prominence to "the graying of the Greens," a moderation resulting from maturity that has played a major role in attracting more voter support in West Germany. An outgrowth of student and anti-war groups a generation ago, the Greens Party is now dominated by people approaching age 40.

Limited influence

The Greens' influence remains limited, frequently polling less than five per cent in national elections. They are strongest in West Germany, with eight to nine per cent support and 43,000 members.

But the party's decision to play politics and erect a more cohesive international network has angered fundamentalists like Peter Kelly. She has accused the new leadership of abandoning basic tenets in an "opportunistic" quest for power.

Inter-Green relations are "too informal to foster any joint strategy for the European Parliament elections this spring, but the individual parties seem to be sniffing the same scent of opportunity across the continent."

British Greens Secretary Sara Parkin told the recent national party conference she was "wildly optimistic" about the environmentalists' chances in the European campaign.

For the first time, Greens candidates are contesting all 78 of Britain's seats in the 518-member legislature based in Strasbourg, France.

A role for the party in Britain's parliament has been thwarted by the nation's winner-take-all electoral system, whereas most continental countries allow proportional representation.

France also has no Greens in parliament, but Les Verts won an astounding 926 posts in regional and local elections in March. A burst of support is predicted due to growing resentment of the air pollution plaguing major cities.

The French party, however, is focused solely on environmental issues and is unlikely to gain a role in the national government without a broader platform.

In Italy, the Verdi party has been in parliament for less than two years, but recent local elections show a steady rise in support for both the party and environmental action.

Stakes are high in superpowers' cat-and-mouse game

By Nicholas Doughty
Reuter

OSLO — The sinking of a top-secret Soviet nuclear submarine off the coast of Norway has reminded the world that the superpowers are playing a high-technology cat and mouse game beneath the world's oceans — with very high stakes.

The events surrounding the April 7 disaster sound like the plot of a thriller. But the loss of a key experimental submarine is very real for Moscow.

Norwegian Defence Minister Johan Joergen Holst said that the accident, in which 42 sailors died after a fire and explosion on board, was a reminder of "military realities."

"There is no question — submarines would play a vital role if there were ever a war between East and West," said Rear-Admiral Wolfgang Brost, chief of staff at the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Northern European

headquarters in Oslo.

"We know where most of each other's aircraft are and land-based missiles are hard to hide. But a submarine is very difficult to find. It can move quickly and pack quite a punch," he told Reuters in an interview.

The latest submarines can stay submerged for months on end and even navigate waters under the polar ice cap. They can fire nuclear missiles at targets thousands of kilometres away — or blast enemy ships out of the water within a few hundred metres.

Travelling at speeds in excess of 30 knots, some can withstand the pressure up to 700 metres below the waves.

Because they form a key component of superpower planning, submarines carry some of the most secret and sensitive technology available and there is keen competition to win the advantage that could make a difference in time of war.

"Generally, the United States has stayed ahead," said Richard Fieldhouse, a naval expert with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

"But the Soviets have been working very hard for a very long time to close the technology gap, and they have had some success, for example in making subs less noisy."

Western naval analysts say the Mike-class submarine that sank was the only one of its kind in the huge Soviet navy and that it was used to test the latest weapons and propulsion systems. For that reason, it could represent a major loss.

Although the Soviet Union has the world's biggest underwater fleet — a large part of it based around the Arctic port of Murmansk — the United States, Britain, China and France all have nuclear submarines.

One of the key strategic areas for submarine operations is off Norway, where the Soviet

Mike sank.

Strategic locations

In time of war, the Soviet northern fleet would try to disrupt the Atlantic shipping lanes that link the United States with its European allies.

But, to sever those vital lines of supply, Soviet attack submarines and ships would first have to bypass Norway and traverse waters between Britain, Iceland and Greenland.

The United States, keen to ensure that the Soviets could be bottled up in the Barents Sea near their main bases, carries out regular naval exercises off Norway and is thought to maintain a major submarine presence there.

The Soviets, too, are playing the game in that area — one that involves silent chases and space-age technology.

The hunters

On one side are the submarines. Satellites and listening sta-

tions monitor the other side's radio and signals traffic. In the air, spy planes cruise in search of submarines — often with something called a magnetic anomaly detector (MAD).

"Basically, a submarine is a huge piece of metal and so it disturbs the Earth's magnetic field," Fieldhouse explained. "MAD helps detect and pinpoint those changes. You can't see into ocean water from above. It's as opaque as oil."

The hunters also have sonar and hydrophones, mounted on ships, floating in the water or lying on the seabed.

They can either just listen, sending back the noises to computers that will help pick out the sound of a submarine, or they can send out "active" beams that bounce back off large objects and tell the operator what is underwater.

Each submarine leaves its own distinctive propeller sound or hull "signature" as it passes through the water. An experienced operator, working with a

computer library of known sounds, can tell instantly what he is hearing.

The hunted

But the hunted — the submarines — have a few tricks too.

"Some submarines have little drones, like torpedoes, that they launch when threatened," Fieldhouse said. "These drones have a digital tape which gives off exactly the same sound as the submarine and misleads the hunters."

A skilled sub commander will also know about water temperature at different ocean levels and how the salt content of seawater varies. These differences can distort sonar readings and be used to camouflage the submarine.

The Soviets are even thought to have developed a lubricant that can be released along the hull of the submarine if it is being chased, reducing friction as it moves through the water and therefore cutting noise.

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CONCORD

BODY ROCK
Starring Lorenzo Lamas

Prévisions: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 675571

NLJOUR

NICO

Prévisions: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 677420

PLAZA

OUTRAGEOUS

Prévisions: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Morocco attracts foreign investors

CASABLANCA (R) — Morocco, emerging from an austerity programme is luring foreign investors with new economic liberalisation policies as part of its drive to boost exports.

Import duties have been cut on raw materials an foreign exchange procedures and bank guarantees have been streamlined.

Foreign manufacturers, cashing in on the new mood, are starting to use the Arab country as a base for exporting to the Middle East, Africa and even to Europe.

"This is the fastest-growing side of our business," said Marshall Bryan, director of the Goodyear Company in Casablanca which exports tyres worth \$7.48 million last year.

"It has become a great deal easier to operate here," he added.

Its long-running conflict in the Western Sahara winding down under a U.N. peace plan, Morocco has also moved to open new markets by restoring ties severed

in the 1970s with African states which supported the Sahara's secessionist guerrillas.

Morocco's diplomatic drive in Africa has begun to pay.

General Tire of the U.S., which exported 20 per cent of its Moroccan output last year, sold tyres in the Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone in addition to Italy and France.

Manager Abdul Hakim Benboua said the firm hopes to sell in Iraq and Algeria for the first time in 1989.

The recent surge in Western interest in Morocco as a base for exports coincided with a slash of 20 per cent in the 1988 trade deficit over the previous year, a dramatic improvement that officials attributed to an overall 25.6 increase in exports last year.

The best harvest on record and a major leap in the export of

phosphates and phosphoric acid contributed to the increased volume of exports, according to provisional government figures.

The good economic news, however, arrived at a time when the government faces demands by workers for wage hikes after the end of a five-year austerity programme backed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The World Bank places Morocco eighth on its list of the most heavily indebted Third World countries with a \$22 billion foreign debt. Though the figure is lower than that of many other Third World countries, Morocco's debt is higher when expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).

Unemployment also remains high. Official figures put it at around 16 per cent, but opposition politicians say it is as high as 40 per cent in some rural areas.

Morocco, however, may draw on newly-found interest in it among British businessmen to expand its industrial sector, whose

exports — \$800 million last year — accounted for a third of total exports.

Attracted by the incentives offered by the private enterprise-oriented government and Morocco's proximity to West European markets, four British garment factories are now operating in Morocco.

They include textile giant Courtaulds which opened two factories in a Rabat suburb with Moroccan investors and the state-owned Office De Développement Industriel.

The two joint ventures and a sub-contractor, all operating under the name Chelco, exported garments worth \$3.4 million, according to Moroccan director Mustapha Echoukry.

"Our biggest advantages are easy access and proximity to the European Community (EC)," he said. "Our products pay no EC import duty and we can ship consignments to anywhere in Europe by truck within four days."

Soviet Union boosts imports of consumer goods

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union is boosting imports of certain consumer goods this year to make up for chronic shortages, a newspaper report has said.

The weekly arguments and facts in its April 15-21 edition quoted Deputy Trade Minister Suran Sarukhanov as saying that officials had added five billion roubles (\$8 billion) to this year's \$2.1 billion roubles (\$31.2 billion) fund for imports of consumer goods.

The money will go for 15 million pairs of leather shoes, 12 million pairs of warm women's boots, 300 million razor blades, 10 million compact cassette players, as well as clothing, soap and detergent, toothpaste and other goods. Sarukhanov was quoted as saying.

Officials decided to boost imports in December, and Sarukhanov said the goods started to appear on store shelves this month. The boost in imports of consumer goods previously was not announced.

There was no information on whether the increased spending was a one-time decision, or whether it would be continued in the future.

Soviet officials have signed agreements with Yugoslavia, Turkey, Malta, Japan, Cyprus, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Finland, he was quoted as saying.

"Our partners were amazed ... at our uncharacteristic urgency," Sarukhanov was quoted as saying.

Radical economists have urged the Kremlin to use some of its hard currency to boost imports to fill in gaps in the market while President Mikhail Gorbachev tries to reform the economy.

Gorbachev has said that improving the living conditions of Soviet citizens is the main goal of his reform effort.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Tabbaa meets Brazilian ambassador

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Brazil's ambassador to Jordan Felix De Faria discussed with Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa Monday means of promoting bilateral cooperation in economic fields. The two sides discussed ways to increase the volume of exchanged goods and expanding economic cooperation, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra. It said that economic cooperation Director Assem Hindawi and Arab Potash Company director-general Ali Nsour attended the meeting.

Oman negotiates 10-year gas sale deal

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — The Sultanate of Oman is currently negotiating a 10-year export contract involving 224 billion cubic feet of gas, Oman-based oil industry sources have reported. The sources said that the gas exports would start in 1992 but would not give any other details. According to an earlier press report, the deal involves feeding the world's first floating methanol plant due to come onstream in the Arabian Sea off Oman by 1991. The plant would produce 2,200 tons of methanol per day for export to the United States and Europe. Tenders for the plant reportedly have been invited from the U.K.'s Davy Corporation, Kellogg of the United States and Mitsubishi of Japan, with a deadline of mid-May. Oman is a moderate oil producer of 600,000 barrels per day but oil revenues form the backbone of its economy. It is not a member of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries but cooperates closely with the group. In 1984, Oman launched a gas exploration programme. Early last year, the government announced that gas reserves were put at 9.6 trillion cubic feet.

Disputes halt S. Korean auto production

SEOUL (AP) — Lack of parts due to labour disputes brought South Korea's entire passenger car production to a halt Monday, as Daewoo Motor Co. reported the suspension of its assembly line. Production came to a halt last week at South Korea's two other domestic car makers, Hyundai Motor Co. and Kia Motor Corp. Delivery of parts has been halted or reduced because of strikes and sabotage at factories producing springs and other parts. The workers are demanding wage increases and better working conditions. The three firms have a combined daily production capacity of about 3,700 cars. Industry sources said their production of trucks and buses has also been seriously affected because of the labour disputes.

Bahrain names stock market chief

BAHRAIN (R) — A Bahraini has been appointed head of the island state's long-awaited stock market, the Gulf News Agency said Monday. The agency said Bahrain's Prime Minister Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa had named Fawzi Behdad as the acting chairman of the market, which had been due, after several delays, to open March 31. The exchange, which will have an aggregate capital of \$1.5 billion and list some 28 Bahrain-based firms, was initially scheduled to open between June and September 1988. Stock exchange officials said last week brokers began moving into the new building on March 30 but trading had not begun and no official opening date had been set.

Brazilian price freeze brings surprise

BRASILIA (AP) — Brazil's inflation rate jumped 6.5 per cent in March despite a government-imposed price freeze, Finance Minister Malson Da Nobrega has confirmed. The government was "surprised" by the cost of living increase, Da Nobrega said after an emergency meeting with President Jose Sarney and his economic advisers to reassess the anti-inflation economic reforms instituted in January. The government had predicted inflation would rise only half of the 6.5 per cent. Inflation was 3.6 per cent in February — the first month after the government announced a wage-price freeze and promised massive federal spending cuts to halt a 1,000 per cent annual inflation rate. But even that figure was far above the zero per cent inflation the government had projected. Da Nobrega said that the "summer plan," as the anti-inflation plan is called, "would be maintained without any great changes." He wouldn't say when the price freeze would be lifted but said the government would readjust prices "when product shortages occurred."

Tin price hits 'psychological barrier'

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — The price of tin soared again Monday, reaching what traders called the "psychological barrier" of 29.15 ringgits (\$10.70) a kilogramme. Traders said 29.15 ringgits (\$10.70) was a psychological barrier because it was the floor price of the International Tin Council when the tin market collapsed in October 1985. Monday's price was up 20 sen (7 cents) from Friday's. Trading was active, with turnover at 147 tons, compared with Friday's 125 tons. Traders declined to forecast how tin prices would move now. One said, however, the recent price upsurge was based on a genuine shortage in supply.

U.S. considers releasing \$230m in aid for Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Western diplomats said Monday the United States was considering releasing \$230 million in blocked aid to Egypt.

Washington has withheld the cash for the past two years to try to prod President Hosni Mubarak into implementing domestic economic reforms.

"Washington is consulting with Congress on the details for the release of the blocked aid," one diplomat said.

Mubarak visited Washington

earlier this month and the U.S. administration agreed to consider releasing the money, he said.

Egypt is involved in drawn-out negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over a new standby credit programme. The IMF, like the United States, wants Egypt to move towards a free-market economy and drop state subsidies on food and power.

Mubarak launched a new round of reforms this month, raising the prices of electricity

and some oil products by 30 to 40 per cent in a move long urged by the U.S. government and the World Bank.

But, mindful of the social unrest which swept the country in the so-called "bread riots" of 1977, he has resisted swift cuts in subsidies or rapid price rises.

Direct subsidies cost the government about two billion pounds (\$800 million) a year, or 20 per cent of the state budget, but hidden subsidies cost several billion more.

Iran hikes subsidies by 38% to combat inflation, hoarding

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The Iranian government, in a move to maintain price controls and curb inflation, says it has increased subsidies on essential items to 180 billion rials (\$2.5 billion), 38 per cent more than last year.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, quoted Mohammad Rowhani, head of the Consumer Protection Association, as saying Sunday that the subsidised items include wheat, sugar, vegetable oil, pasteurized milk

and chemical fertilizers. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Rowhani as saying the subsidies will be paid to producers to maintain the balance between the cost of imported and Iranian-grown food items.

The increased subsidies were backdated to the start of the Persian new year March 21. The move was seen as aimed at combatting Iran's soaring inflation, estimated at an annual rate of 40-50 per cent and the widespread hoarding of basic food items.

It followed the announcement last month of a tough new law to control hoarding and overcharging, giving courts new powers to deal harshly with offenders. The new legislation was enacted after a vociferous campaign by Iranian newspapers demanding strong action to fight corruption.

The controversy over rising prices, hoarding and shortages is part of a running policy battle within the Iranian leadership over the degree of government control over the economy.

Prime Minister Hussein Musa-

vi, a hardliner, advocates increased state control of a centralised economy. But conservatives, such as President Ali Khamenei, who is backed by the powerful merchant class, calls for a more laissez faire system.

Tehran's Resalat Daily, which speaks for the conservatives, argued recently that runaway inflation was the result of too much state control.

"Overcharging, hoarding and the black market... are leeches growing in the unhealthy economic swamp created by the centralised state system," the paper said in an editorial.

Public discontent was effectively suppressed during the eight-year Iran-Iraq war, when inflation and other economic hardships were blamed on the conflict.

Continuing shortages and a booming black market even after the Aug. 20 ceasefire have fuelled mounting demands for government action to control prices.

Tehran radio, also monitored in Nicosia, also announced that the government will provide 11 billion rials (about \$160 million) in interest-free loans to rural cooperatives to increase agricultural productivity.

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AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Sunday, April 17, 1989
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	538.0	542.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	406.9	411.9
Pound Sterling	918.0	927.2	Dutch guilder	256.3	259.0
Deutschemark	289.3	292.3	Swedish crown	84.9	85.7
Swiss franc	327.7	331.6	Italian lire (for 100)	39.4	39.8
French franc	85.5	86.4	Belgian franc (for 10)	138.2	139.5

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.7050/0	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1845/55	Canadian dollar	
	1.8595/605	Deutschemark	
	2.0985/95	Dutch guilder	
	1.6425/35	Swiss franc	
	38.93/96	Belgian franc	
	6.2925/75	French franc	
	1363/1364	Italian lire	
	132.15/20	Japanese yen	
	6.3320/70	Swedish crown	
	6.7570/620	Norwegian crown	
	7.2320/70	Danish crown	
One ounce of gold	385.00/385.50	U.S. dollars	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Reuters

SYDNEY — Prices closed firmer in cautious trading ahead of Tuesday's release of the March current account deficit figure. The All-Ordinaries Index rose 3.2 to 1,419.5.

TOKYO — The market finished higher, mainly on buying by individuals as institutions kept largely to the sidelines. The Nikkei index gained 157.89 to 33,308.33.

HONG KONG — The market was driven higher by a properties-led rally inspired by the prospect of steady interest rates. The Hang Seng index climbed 51.27 to 3,133.98.

SINGAPORE — Prices rose in heavy turnover, with the market boosted by Wall Street's Friday gains. The Straits Times Industrial Index added 14.06 to a post-crash high of 1,258.33.

BOMBAY — Prices finished lower in the absence of follow-up support after opening firm on scattered up-country buying. Associated Cement dropped 10 rupees to 320 and Colgate 6.25 to 348.75.

FRANKFURT — Shares eased off their opening highs on profit-taking. But dealers said the mood was still positive after the ruling party proposed easing the burden of a withholding tax. The Dax Index rose 10.59 to 1,394.62.

ZURICH — Market closed for holiday.

PARIS — Prices edged higher in the morning session in light trading.

LONDON — Shares were mixed in later trading after a firmer morning session, despite a slightly higher early trend on Wall Street. Traders said there was not enough volume to keep prices moving ahead. At 1440 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up just 0.1 at 2,053.7.

NEW YORK — Stocks were mixed over a narrow range in light morning trading. Profit-taking after Friday gains hit stocks at the opening but blue chips recovered. The Dow was up four at 2,341.

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INVITATION TO TENDER

Notice of invitation to tender no. JCO/EEC/ASIP/88.08 issued by the Jordan Cooperative Organisation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for a project financed by the European Economic Community.

Project: No. SEM/02/628/032/A - Awassi Sheep Improvement Project

1. Participation: Tender open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons who are nationals of the Member States of the European Economic Community and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

2. Subject: Supply and (where applicable) installation, in 7 lots of farm equipment and veterinary products.

3. Invitation to tender dossier: In English only, may be obtained free of charge from: a) Jordan Cooperative Organisation, P.O. Box 1343, Amman, Jordan

b) Commission of the European Communities, Directorate General for Development, DG VIII, 200, Rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium (telex 21877 COMEU B).

The tender-document is available for consultation only at the Information Offices of the European Communities in: D-5300 Bonn, Zitiemannstrasse 22 DK-1004 Kobenhavn K, Hojbrohus, Ostergade 61 EL-2 Vassilissis Sofias, Athina 10674 F-61, rue des belles Feuilles, 75782 Paris, Cedex 16 IR-39 Molesworth Street, Dublin 2 L-2920 Luxembourg, Rue Alcide de Gasperi, BP 1503 NL- Lange Voorhout 29, Den Haag UK - 8 Storey's Gate, London SW1P 3AT PT-1200 Lisboa, Centre European Jean Monnet, Rue de Salitre 56 ES - Madrid 1, Calle de Serrano, 41, 5a Planta

4. TENDERS to be submitted to the Director General of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, P.O. Box 1343, Amman, Jordan to arrive at the latest by 10.00 a.m. local time on 05.06.1989.

The tenders will be opened in a public session at the above address on the same day at 10.00 a.m. local time.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Lewis to race in Tokyo meeting in May

TOKYO (R) — Carl Lewis of the United States, the Olympic 100 metres and long jump champion, will head a star-studded field of 60 athletes from 19 countries in the Tokyo international track-and-field meeting on May 14, organisers said Monday. They said Joe DeLoach, who beat Lewis into second place in the Olympic 200 metres final in Seoul, would also be running. Olympic silver medalists Evelyn Ashford of the United States and Grace Jackson of Jamaica will line up among the women sprinters. Most of the foreign athletes, although Lewis and DeLoach will not be among them, will also take part in the Shizuoka international athletics meeting in Hamamatsu, west of Tokyo, on May 7.

Davis and White have tough opening battles

SHEFFIELD, England (R) — Steve Davis of Britain cleared the first hurdle in the defence of his world professional snooker title Saturday in a match that was tougher than the 10-5 score suggests. There was a minute's silence before the start of play Saturday night as a mark of respect to those who died in the nearby Hillsborough disaster earlier in the day. Davis, the top seed who is bidding to equal Ray Reardon's modern-day record of six world titles, defeated compatriot Steve Newbury to reach the last 16. Second-seeded Jimmy White of Britain also had to struggle before eliminating New Zealander Dene O'Kane 10-7.

East German Olympic (swimming) star back and winning again

EAST BERLIN (R) — Kristin Otto of East Germany, who won six swimming golds at last year's Olympics, was in winning form when she returned to action at the weekend for the first time since the Seoul games. The 23-year-old student journalist won both her events in a domestic competition here. She clocked one minute 03.32 seconds in the 100 metres backstroke and 2:17.04 in the 200 metres backstroke. Trainer Stefan Hetzer said the times were virtually the same as those recorded at the same event last year.

Czechs, Germans tie

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Defenceman Bedrich Scerban scored midway through the final period to give Czechoslovakia a 3-3 tie with West Germany in Saturday's opening game of the World Hockey Championships. Scerban beat goalie Karl Friesen from close range at 11:20 on the power play as the Czechs rallied from two goals down to pick up a well-deserved point. Veteran Dieter Hegen scored the first goal of the championships at 11:58 in the opening period, firing a slap shot past goalie Dominik Hasek. Centre Vladimir Ruzicka tied it for Czechoslovakia at 12:48 as the West Germans were playing one man short.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
ANIL OMAR SHARIF
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DOING THE IMPOSSIBLE

East-West vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A K Q 10 7
♥ V 10 6 5
♦ A 9 7 3
♣ A 9 7 3

WEST
♠ 9 6 3
♥ A Q 10 6 4 3
♦ 9
♣ J 8

EAST
♠ 8 5 4
♥ J 9 2
♦ K 10 8 3 2
♣ K 10 6

South-
♠ J 2
♥ K 8 7 5
♦ A K 7 4
♣ 5 4 2

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 2 ♠
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠
Many years ago we came across a bit of verse about someone attempting the impossible, only to find it couldn't be done. But sometimes someone leads a helping hand.
West's overall suggested to North that most of South's points would be working. He decided, therefore, that slam should have reasonable play, and got there by the shortest possible route.

West led the queen of clubs, ducked in dummy, and it held the trick as East signalled with the ten. The club continuation was taken by the ace, and the king-ace of trumps revealed the bad break. Thirgos looked bleak.

Declarer tried three rounds of spades, discarding his losing club. When that held, he ruffed a club and was in ecstasy when that suit also divided evenly, setting up a long club on the table. All that remained was to draw the last two trumps and claim the contract, since all dummy's black-suit cards were winners.

Declarer did superbly to cash in on a lucky distribution. As is often the case, however, we must credit the defense with an assist.

West's lead of the queen of clubs surely marked him with the jack. Therefore, East could have overtook on with the king to shift to a heart. As the cards lie, that would have resulted in the slam going down. Declarer would have been forced to ruff in dummy, shortening the trumps there to three. Now, there is no way declarer can come to 12 tricks. Try it!

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"I've been trying to sell the motion picture rights to your recipe file. It'd make a great horror movie!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUCEL
ABDEK
LETHEM
VRLED



WHAT DON JUAN WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A "BIG" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENEMY COUGH VIABLE DEVICE
Answer: Why Dracula died of a broken heart—HE HAD LOVED IN "VEIN"



Sabatini beats Graf

AMELIA ISLAND (R) — Gabriela Sabatini fought back brilliantly from one set down to beat Steffi Graf in the final of the Amelia Island women's tennis tournament and hand the world number one her first defeat of the year.

Sabatini, serving strong and relying on her lively topspin groundstrokes, defeated Graf 3-6, 6-3, 7-5 to snap the West German's 31-match unbeaten streak in 1989.

"This is a very emotional moment for me," Sabatini said during the award ceremony on court. "I really had to work hard to beat Steffi today. I had to fight."

The Argentine teenager, one month shy of her 19th birthday, collected \$60,000 for her third victory in 18 matches against Graf.

Graf, who swept the Grand Slam last year, lost only three times in 1988. Two of those defeats were

administered by Sabatini, who beat the West German in the semifinals in this clay court tournament last year.

"It's been a long time since I had to make the first speech," Graf told the crowd after the match. "It was a great fight. I hope one day I am back to show my best tennis."

Graf, who had lost only one set all year prior to the match, collected \$24,000.

Graf started out in usual fashion, powering her way through the first set, which she won 6-3.

Sabatini, however, changed tactics and turned the tide.

"I started playing a little different, I played a little more deep," Sabatini said. "She started to make mistakes. My game was bothering her. In the beginning I was playing too short."

The third-seeded Argentine, who reached the final by beating world number two Martina Navratilova, began driving her groundstrokes deeper, mixing up her attack by adding loft to her strokes as she won the second set 6-3 to tie the match.

An early break gave Sabatini the edge in the final set but Graf refused to give in easily.

With Sabatini serving for the match at 5-4, the 19-year-old West German reached back right point by stretching far to her right to launch a scintillating lob that landed just over Sabatini on the back line. Sabatini sent a backhand wide on the next point to bring the set back on serve.

But Sabatini responded by breaking right back, running Graf from side to side with her cross-court topspin, and then served out to win the deciding set 7-5.

"This match gives me much confidence for the future," Sabatini said. "I'm there mentally, physically."

Graf said she was bothered by leg cramps at the end of the third set and was trying to shorten the points.

"I couldn't wait for her to hit more moonballs. I had to be more aggressive," Graf said. "She always plays high topspin but not usually that high."

Sabatini, who is still looking to win her first Grand Slam title, said she was looking forward to playing in Roland Garros next month in the French Open.

"I have a good possibility in the French," she said. "I would like to win."

Ethiopians dominate marathons

MILAN, Italy (AP) — Keleke Metaferia and Dereje Nedi gave Ethiopia a 1-2 sweep Sunday in the third edition of the IAAF Men's World Marathon Cup.

Metaferia, 20, outdistanced his teammate in the last 500 metres (yards) of the 26.2-mile (42.1-kilometre) race, finishing in 2 hours, 10 minutes and 28 seconds — eight seconds ahead of Nedi.

Italy's Gianni Poli trailed the winner by 21 seconds in third place.

The young Ethiopian runner improved by nearly six minutes his previous best marathon performance as he took his first-ever marathon race on his third attempt. He previously had won the world title for juniors in the 20-kilometre (12.4-mile) road race.

It was an all-Ethiopian day in the tough event through the downtown streets of Milan as the squad also took the team title, ahead of Italy. A third Ethiopian, Tesfaye Tafa, led the race from the sixth through the 21st mile (33rd kilometre).

It was the first Ethiopian victory in the world cup organised by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF).

Densimo wins Rotterdam Marathon
ROTTERDAM, Netherlands

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

As Charted By the Carroll R. Fisher Astrological Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's aspects bring witty, alert responses with a me-first approach that can be mentally pushy. Intuition is less with an emphasis on the performing arts. Expect some commuting delays.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) There is discord in the background that will stay there if you remain silent. You learn to give and take. Play games with the family to relax.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You may prefer a productive, but low key, role. Eliminate flash-in-the-pans who ride on your coattails.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You could be emotionally hurt over a sensitive issue. Your analysis of affairs could be faulty or inconclusive.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You will whistle while you work. A lover's spat can turn into a magnificent kiss and make-up awakening.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You drive home an important point and get recognition from superiors. It may be necessary for you to take charge of the family budget.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) When you push yourself to the limit

you feel that life is all give and no take. Your Mercury-ruled sign prefers to know the facts.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You put your heart and soul into a pet project, or a special someone. Expect some great conversation and head-over-heels action.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Call up a Gemini pal and arrange for some social excitement. Serpentine style! Be more vicious. Do some pleasure spending.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Beat the blues by arranging outdoor activities. Someone could misunderstand unless you leave a note or message.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Put out a small amount of affection and you will be nicely smothered. This is not a sensual avalanche, but things are better than usual.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Some of your companions wonder how you can be so close one day and distant and hard to reach the next. Better communication will help.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You get star billing in the friendship department. Your helping ways are becoming legendary. Siblings delight when you play their games.

Soviet Zvereva signs U.S. agent to regain earnings

AMELIA ISLAND (R) — Natalia Zvereva, the Soviet Union's top-ranked tennis player, has hired a U.S. sports marketing firm to help pressure her country's tennis officials into allowing her to keep her winnings.

Zvereva, ranked eighth in the world, is the first Soviet player to be represented by a Western sports marketing company, Sara Fornaciari of Proserv, the Washington, D.C.-based company which signed Zvereva, said Friday.

"I want to exercise my rights as professional tennis players do the world over, which means that I must receive my prize money directly and also all of my other income. I want to establish my own schedule as the other players do," Zvereva said in a statement.

Running in a cool 9 degrees Celsius (48 degrees Fahrenheit), with wind speeds ranging around 14.4 kilometres (8.9 miles) an hour and 88 per cent humidity, the Ethiopian policeman won his third successive Rotterdam race.

But the Ethiopian finally took the lead about 20 minutes before the finish.

Japan's Takeshi So, who is expected to retire this year following a streak of top placings in the major world marathons since 1983, lagged eighth, 2:25 behind the winner.

Two Frenchmen, Dominique Chauvelier and Bertrand Lwefre, placed fifth and sixth, respectively.

London (AP) — Only last week, Liverpool fans and the rest of the English soccer world were looking forward to the end of a long exile from European competition.

Now, the celebrations have turned to doubt following the 94 deaths this past Saturday at an overcrowded soccer stadium in Sheffield, Northern England.

Officials of both world and European levels of soccer said they would have to think hard about re-admitting English teams to their competitions.

Reports indicated that Saturday's disaster had nothing to do with crowd violence, once dubbed "The British Disease," that resulted in the nation's ouster from European competition.

But officials pointed to the tarnished reputation of the fans and called for an end to standing-room areas like the one where many of the deaths occurred Saturday at Hillsborough Stadium.

"We have been saying for a long time that standing room must be converted into seating space," Gerhard Aigner, UEFA's General Secretary, said.

"But that will take time in view of the traditions and the costs."

Sepp Blatter, Secretary General of the world soccer body, FIFA said "preconditions are bad for a participation by English clubs in European competition."

"We have been preaching... that soccer stadiums must be made more comfortable," Blatter said in a Swiss newspaper interview.

"That means there should be exclusively individual seats. Such disasters have been occurring only in the standing room sections."

Only last week, UEFA announced it was lifting the ban on English club participation in the Champions Cup, Cupwinners Cup and UEFA Cup in time for the 1990-91 season, pending a review next April and good behavior by the fans.

The English were barred after the 1985 Heysel Stadium riot in Brussels when a rampage by Liverpool fans killed 39 fans before the Champions Cup final against Juventus of Italy.

Aigner said UEFA "will not jump to hasty conclusions" and would await the findings of a British government and English Football Association inquiry before re-assessing the decision to lift the ban.

issued through Proserv.

Zvereva's earnings now go to the Soviet Tennis Federation.

She earned \$361,354 last year and so far this year has won \$60,000.

Zvereva, who will celebrate her 18th birthday Sunday, receives \$1,000 a week plus expenses from the Soviets, Fornaciari said.

"I want to continue to work closely with the Soviet Tennis Federation in many areas and to support my country both financially and in all international competitions," Zvereva said in the statement.

At a press conference, Zvereva made it clear she did not want to sever ties with her homeland.

"I am not going to defect from my country," Zvereva said in response to a question.

Asked if the Soviet Union understood her concern about earnings, Zvereva said: "I don't think they understand that. I don't think they did they would change."

Zvereva, who is coached by her father, was eliminated earlier this week by a qualifier in the \$300,000 Amelia Island tennis tournament.

Zvereva, who said she was not afraid of possible negative reaction from the Soviet Union to her announcement, also joined the Women's International Tennis Association (WITA) along with compatriot Larisa Savchenko. They are the first Soviet players to join the WITA.

"That is, the decrepit nature of stadiums, the poor organization of the match and of the security personnel," he said.

The president of the Swiss Football Federation, voicing shock at the Sheffield disaster, was quoted Monday as saying he will ask the Swiss army to help police ensure safety at the May 10 European Cup of cupwinners final at Bern between Sampdoria Genoa and CR-Barcelona.

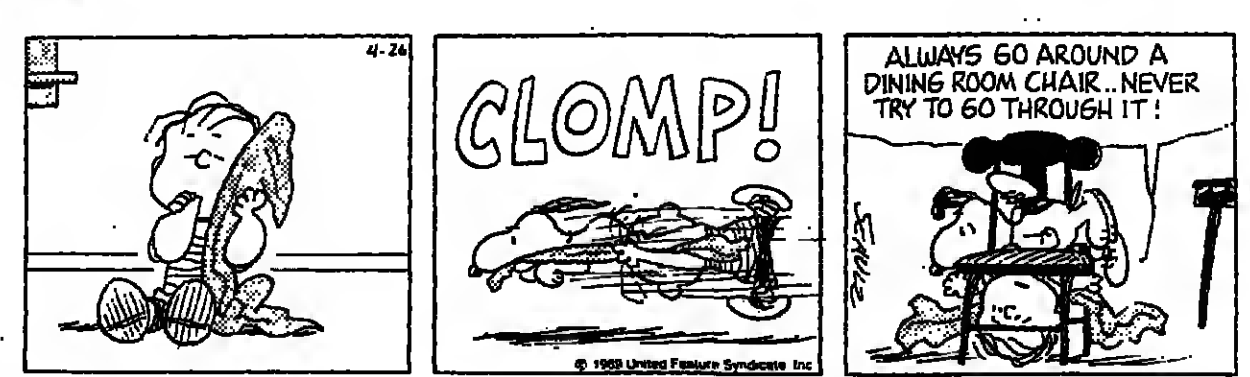
"To have police alone is not enough," Freddy Rumo was quoted as telling Blick, Switzerland's top circulation tabloid.

"There must not be new Sheffield disaster," he added according to Blick. "We must take all precautions. This week, I will request the army command to make troops available."

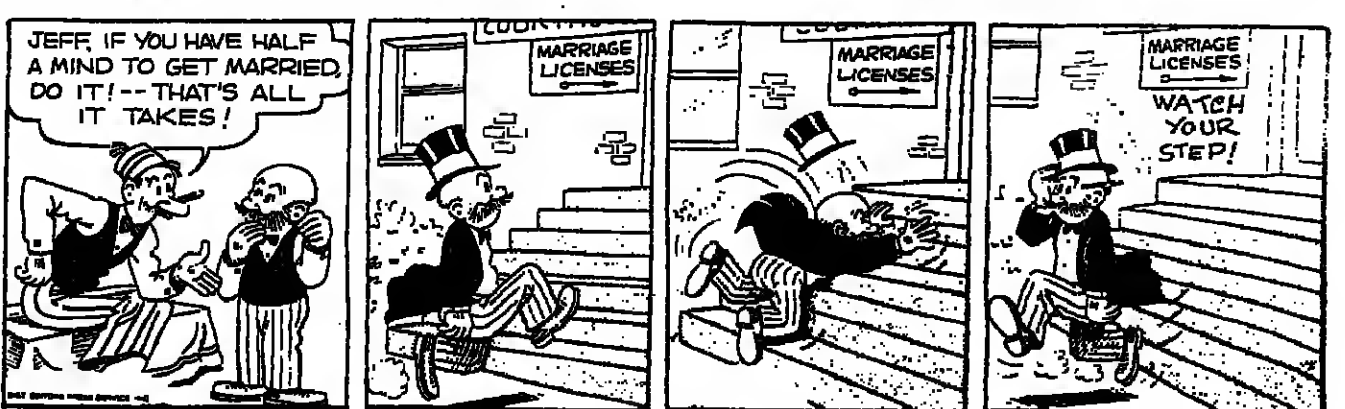
Rumo also was quoted as saying that Switzerland should never again offer to host a European club competition final.

"We have no stadium where absolute safety is guaranteed," Blick quoted Rumo, who is also vice president of the Union of European Football Associations, UEFA. "In the future, UEFA will award finals to stadiums which have only seating space."

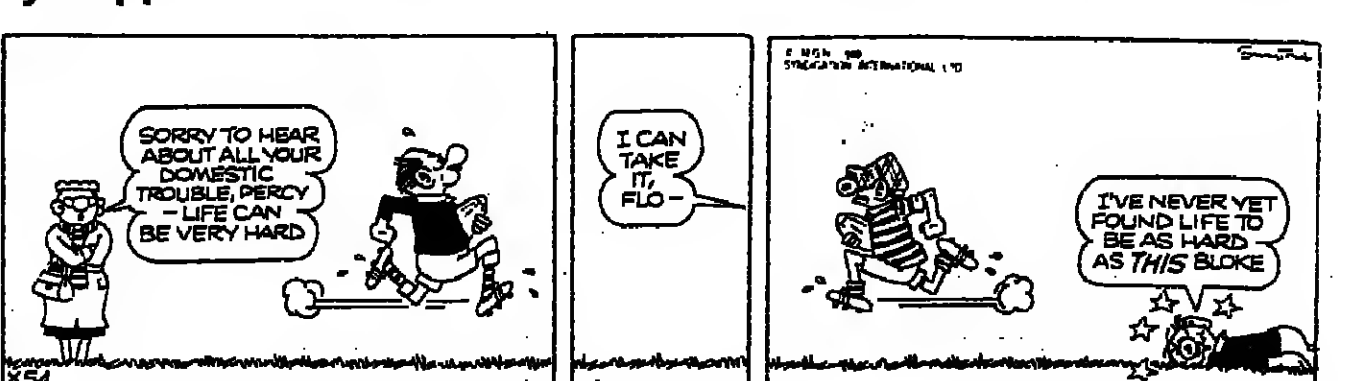
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Classes resume in Tbilisi; army reduces presence

MOSCOW (R) — Students resumed classes in the capital of Soviet Georgia Monday and tanks were pulled off main streets more than a week after clashes between troops and nationalist demonstrators that killed 19 people.

Journalists speaking by telephone from Tbilisi said tension in the city was abating, with troops increasingly inconspicuous and tanks moving out from prominent places in the city centre.

Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, sent to his native Georgia last week to investigate the deaths, had cited the continued disruption of classes as one of the obstacles to lifting a curfew and military regulations in the city.

The curfew, imposed after last week's incident in which troops waded into the crowd of demonstrators with clubs — according to some reports — shovels, was cut by two hours on Sunday and was now in force between midnight and 5 a.m.

"We view the reduction as the

first favourable sign," said a journalist at the Gruzinform news agency. "We hope the troops will be withdrawn today or tomorrow. You are hardly aware of them or their vehicles now in the city centre."

A journalist at Georgian Television said a military commander had appeared on television Sunday to thank Tbilisi residents for maintaining order.

Tbilisi residents have been demanding the removal of the troops, sent into break up the demonstration on a decision of the local Communist leadership.

Shevardnadze, in his speech to a meeting last week of the Georgian Party's Central Committee, disclosed that the local region's military commander had opposed the use of troops.

New Georgian Communist Party leader Givi Gumbaridze, in an interview with the Novosti news agency Monday, said the high proportion of students in last week's nationalist demonstrations "causes special anxiety."

"Young people are more open to feeling than to reason and conviction," said Gumbaridze, who was elected to his post in a big reshuffle at last week's party meeting.

"The Georgian party and Communist youth organisations failed to find the key to young ears. Recent years have seen us walled off from young people. We offered them ready-made solutions some of which they did not approve."

The Communist Party daily Pravda said a constant flow of rumours was hindering a return to normal in Georgia.

"Rumours inevitably go together with extreme situations," it said, praising the Georgian press, radio and television for "finally dealing actively with the work of clear-disclosure."



A Soviet Georgian injured in the April 9 clashes in Tbilisi describes the violent events to a group of journalists

Court legalises Solidarity

WARSAW (Agencies) — A Warsaw court granted Solidarity legal registration Monday, ending a seven-year ban imposed on the independent trade union by Poland's communist rulers.

Scenes of jubilation erupted in the packed court room as Judge Danuta Widawska read out the historic decision registering Solidarity as a nationwide trade union with headquarters in the northern port city of Gdansk.

She issued the decision after a one-hour hearing by the Warsaw provincial court.

Huge applause broke out as Widawska declared: "The court has decided to include the independent self-governing trade union Solidarity into the register of

trade unions."

Shouts of "Solidarity, Solidarity" and "Lech Walesa, Lech Walesa" erupted and the entire room stood and sang Poland's national anthem.

"The union will have its headquarters in Gdansk and will be an organisation of employees and pensioners," Widawska said.

She said recent changes in Poland's trade union law agreed at government-opposition talks were the basis for the reintroduction of trade union pluralism for the first time since 1982.

Solidarity leaders heaped, bouquets of yellow daffodils waved and the judges shook hands with the participants in Monday's court session.

"I am happy that we've just returned on the road of democracy and freedom," Walesa said after hearing the decision at his home in Gdansk.

Two long Solidarity banners were held up throughout the hearing at which Widawska ruled before about a dozen key Solidarity activists and 300 spectators. Another 100 supporters waited outside the courtroom.

Solidarity emerged from a wave of strikes in 1980 as the first free trade union in the communist world. Millions of Poles at home and abroad saw it as the standard bearer of the country's fight for freedom from totalitarian rule.

The union was suppressed after 16 turbulent months when Gher-

al Wojciech Jaruzelski imposed martial law on Dec. 13, 1981.

It was formally outlawed in 1982 under a law that suspended trade union freedoms and led to formation of the communist-led OPZZ unions intended to replace it.

Walesa and thousands of activists were arrested and interned under martial law. Other leaders went underground and kept up resistance to the authorities.

Martial law was lifted in 1983. Three years later Jaruzelski annulled his imprisoned opponents and began a slow march towards national reconciliation that brought two months of historic talks with the Solidarity-led opposition earlier this year.

Two more SWAPO fighters killed, 6 captured in Namibia

WINDHOEK (R) — Two black nationalist guerrillas were killed and six others were captured in fresh clashes with security forces in northern Namibia Sunday, administration officials said.

A spokesman for South Africa's administrator-general in the territory said Monday the latest deaths brought to 278 the number of South West Africa People's (SWAPO) guerrillas killed since April 1.

Heavy hush fighting between SWAPO guerrillas and South African-led forces broke out April 1, shattering an hours-old ceasefire that was to have marked the start of a United Nations-supervised transition to independence for Namibia.

Officials said 27 security force members had been killed since the start of the fighting.

The South African spokesman said six guerrillas were captured in skirmishes Sunday, bringing to 28 number of SWAPO prisoners taken since an estimated 1,600 guerrillas crossed over the border from Angola.

U.N. peacekeeping troops have set up assembly points in northern Namibia to supervise the agreed return to Angola of SWAPO fighters inside the territory, but so far only a handful have reported for repatriation.

Two guerrillas reported to U.N. posts Sunday, bringing to seven the number that have handed themselves over to U.N. forces.

South African officials estimate that about 350 other guerrillas had left Namibia for Angola, bypassing the U.N. assembly points.

In terms of an accord between South Africa, Angola and Cuba and accepted by SWAPO, the guerrillas are to be confined to bases well inside Angola for about six weeks. They will then give up their arms and return to Namibia.

U.N. sources said it was clear that the bulk of SWAPO forces had not been north of the 16th Parallel April 1 as they were meant to be under peace accords signed between South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

Students march in Peking to mourn Hu

PEKING (R) — Five hundred students from Peking's University of Politics and Law marched on the capital's main Tiananmen Square Monday carrying memorial wreaths for former Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang.

The march, which was not sanctioned by city authorities, marked the third consecutive day of student action both to commemorate Hu and to call for greater democracy and freedom in China.

The students were to lay the wreaths at the People's Heroes Monument in the centre of the vast square. They said hundreds more students from Peking University planned to join them later.

As they approached the monument they raised their fists in the air and cried out in unison: "Long live democracy, long live freedom, long live China."

At least five other campuses in the Chinese capital have been plastered with posters eulogising Hu, a leading reformist who was forced by hardliners to resign in 1987. He died Saturday following a heart attack, aged 73.

Many posters have indirectly attacked China's surviving leaders and called for liberty, democracy and new student agitation for greater reforms.

Police stood by but did not interfere with the march which blocked traffic around the square. They also did not intervene when students laid a wreath at the monument Sunday.

A crowd of thousands gathered to watch. Some students said they

had told authorities of their intention to march.

They sang the communist anthem, the Internationale, in Chinese. Among the posters posted up at the Institute of Nationalities near the square was one reading simply: "Freedom, democracy" followed by a large question mark.

Students have mourned Hu's death by pasting up hundreds of illegal posters on Peking campuses.

Students said it was the largest outpouring of discontent at Peking's restless colleges and universities since late 1986 when nationwide demonstrations calling for democracy led to Hu's downfall.

He was criticised by the Communist Party in early 1987 for not opposing "bourgeois liberalism" — a catchphrase for Western political ideas.

Posters have also appeared on campuses outside Peking. Students at Nankang University in southern China said they mourned Hu's death with the same demands for freedom as in Peking.

Official newspapers have carried Hu's black-edged portrait and an obituary by the party which praised him as a great revolutionary who made enormous contributions to China.

A memorial ceremony at a date to be announced will be held in Peking's Great Hall of the People and flags flown at half-mast across the country on a day of mourning.

More bodies uncovered in Mexican cult mass murder

MATAMOROS, Mexico (Agencies) — Authorities have discovered two more bodies on a collective farm three kilometres south of a ranch where 13 victims of a cult of human sacrifice were found last week.

Investigators said they have evidence the male victims were killed by the same drug smuggling cult suspected of performing human sacrifices on the 13 males discovered Tuesday at Rancho Santa Elena, about 30 kilometres west of Matamoros.

Cameron County Sheriff Alex Perez said the victims found Sunday were connected to the drug smuggling operations of the cult, but were not victims of the cult's rites as were the other 13.

Unlike the bodies uncovered at Rancho Santa Elena, the bodies found on the farm were not mutilated, said Mexican federal police group chief Martin Elias Salazar.

Acting on a tip from some children, a 77-year-old man led

police Sunday to the common grave in a clearing in an orchard on the farm, Ejido Santa Librada, Salazar told reporters.

The dead were identified as Moises Castillo Vasquez, the son of the man who led police to the site, and Hector de la Fuente, also known as "El Guero," or "The Blond."

It was a revenge type killing. It was a drug deal gone sour," Perez said. The Sheriff said the men apparently died in May. He said he knew about the men because of an ongoing investigation into the drug smuggling ring.

Four suspects in custody in Matamoros have told police they "sacrificed" some victims during religious rituals to invoke demonic protection for their smuggling operations. Others were murdered in revenge for had drug deals, and U.S. customs agent Oran Neck said that was why the latest victims were killed.

The four suspects, three Mex-

ican men and one American, all in their early 20s, were to be arraigned Monday by a judge in Mexico.

Neck said that an international manhunt continues for Alfonso de Jesus Constanza and Sara Maria Aldrete, the two suspected ringleaders of the cult.

They and their followers practiced a form of santeria, a mystic Afro-Caribbean religion.

Police found kettles containing animal parts and what may have been human brains and blood in a hut near the mass grave.

In a related development, Notimex, the Mexican government news agency, has reported that a woman identifying herself as Sara Aldrete Villareal called a local radio station threatening to kidnap children as hostages and burn them if the four prisoners were not released.

The news agency said local police in Matamoros dismissed the report as a hoax.

Sinhalese rebels kill 4 soldiers

COLOMBO (AP) — Sinhalese militants exploded bombs under an army truck in south-east Sri Lanka Monday, killing four soldiers and wounding eight others, officials said.

The vehicle was patrolling in Embilipitiya, 125 kilometres southeast of Colombo, when the extremists detonated explosives buried in the ground, the officials said.

The officials, anonymous under briefing rules, said a Sinhalese militant was killed in a shootout during an attack by the extremists on a police station in Kurunagala district, 135 kilometres northeast of Colombo.

The attacks came one day before the expiration of a one-week ceasefire announced by President Ranasinghe Premadasa.

The truce was part of a peace package offered by the government to Sinhalese and Tamil extremists in a bid to end six years of ethnic violence that has claimed at least 12,600 lives.

Left-wing Sinhalese militants have rejected the offer, but Tamil rebels' initiative and asked them to select a team for talks aimed at ending their campaign for a separate Tamil homeland.

The Tamil acceptance came after a series of killings during the week that were blamed on the rebels. At least 100 people were killed.

The minority Tamils, representing 18 per cent of the island's 16 million people, began the separatist campaign in 1983, saying they were discriminated against by the majority Sinhalese community in jobs and education.

COLUMN

Four split record \$69m lottery jackpot

CHICAGO (AP) — Four people Sunday each won \$17.25 million as their share of the world's biggest-ever lottery jackpot, \$69 million. "For all of you who said it's easier to be struck by lightning than to win the lotto, four people were struck last night and they struck gold," said Illinois State Lottery Director Sharon Sharp.

The four winning buyers — be they individuals, couples or groups — will receive their share paid out over the next 20 years, she said. The total may rise after final ticket sales figures were tallied Monday, she said. Hopeful players from around the country descended on Illinois this past week, buying record numbers of tickets that enabled lottery officials to pad the prize. Some returned flights and stood in long lines at O'Hare international airport, while others called from as far away as Europe to find out how to get a piece of the action.

The odds of winning were 13 million to one. The jackpot, bolstered by a week or record sales, beat the old world record of \$61.98 million set in October in California. With the splitting of Saturday's jackpot, the largest single lottery winner remains Sheelah Ryan of Florida, who walked away with \$55.16 million in the Florida lottery in September.

Before last fall, the world's record jackpot was \$56 million in Spain's El Gordo lottery in 1983. But in Spain's lottery, players don't choose their numbers, which are already printed on tickets, and several winning entries are guaranteed in each of the five or six drawings held each year.

Stumbling onto \$758,000

TOKYO (AP) — For the second time in five days, a man hunting for bamboo shoots has found a bag containing about 100 million yen (\$758,000) in the same bamboo thicket near Tokyo, police said Sunday. Sunday's find was about 30 metres from the spot where a restaurant owner found one bag full of cash last Tuesday, police said. They did not identify the man who found the second bag, but said about 20 other people, including three members of his family, were hunting for bamboo shoots in the thicket at the time of the find.

There has been no explanation so far for the cash left in the area, about 11 metres from a road in Kawasaki, 16 kilometres south-west of Tokyo. After Tuesday's find, police suggested the cash might have come from a crime. A police official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that as in the first case, some of the cash in the vinyl bag had rotted and other bills were damp and fragile. Some of the cash found earlier — all 10,000 yen (\$76) bills — was handled with bank tape dated from 1985 to 1986. The official said the man who found the second bag Sunday was looking for bamboo shoots and dropwort to eat at home. Seie Sato, 39, who found the first bag last Tuesday, owns a small shop that serves grilled meat on a stick, and was seeking bamboo shoots for his restaurant as well as for himself.

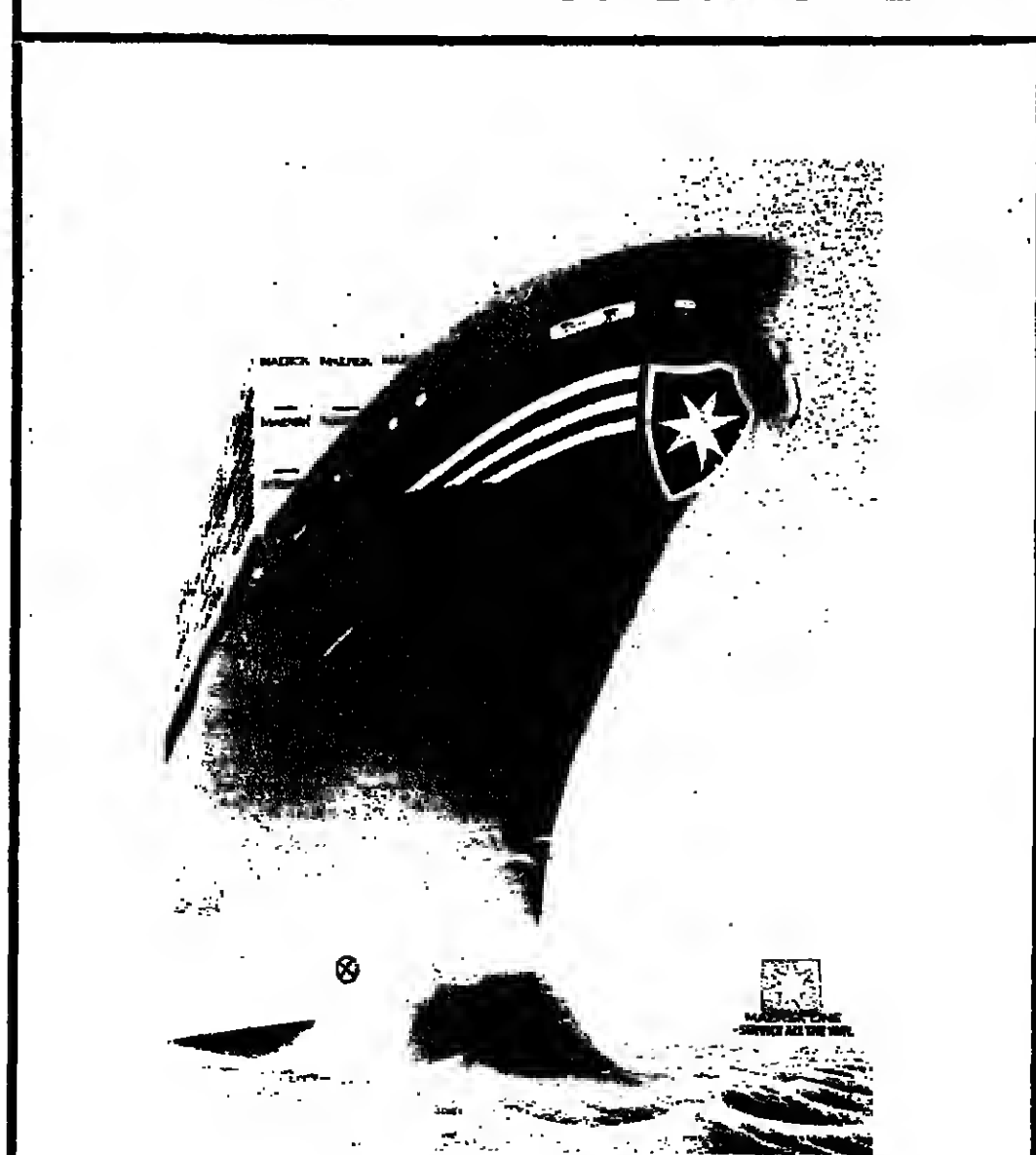
"I was surprised on hearing the news that money was found again in the same place," Sato told the AP in a telephone interview Sunday. He said that after reporting his find to police, he and his wife had taken refuge at a friend's house to escape "so many telephone calls, mostly from news reporters." Sato said he hoped the money's owner would report soon to police because "we are really having trouble. We cannot open the shop" because of the furor over the money find. Under Japanese law, the finder can keep the money if it is not claimed within six months.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	°C	°F	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	06	43	08	46	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	50	22	72	Clear
BANGKOK	22	72	34	93	Clear
BANGKOK	26	62	82	97	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	15	59	26	78	Rain
CAIRO	15	59	30	86	Clear
CHICAGO	06	43	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	07	37	09	48	Clear
FRANKFURT	07	45	12	54	Rain
GENEVA	09	37	12	54	Rain
HONG KONG	19	66	21	70	Rain
ISTANBUL	12	54	18	64	Clear
LONDON	07	45	09	48	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	15	59	20	68	Cloudy
MADRID	05	41	14	57	Clear
MECCA	25	77	40	104	Cloudy
MIAAMI	23	73	28	82	Cloudy
MONTREAL	04	39	09	48	Cloudy
MOSCOW	05	41	08	46	Cloudy
NEW DELHI	22	72	37	98	Clear
NEW YORK	06	45	12	54	Clear
PARIS	07	45	14	57	Cloudy
ROME	07	45	20	68	Cloudy
TOKYO	14	57	22	72	Cloudy
VIENNA	06	48	13	64	Cloudy

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Uruguayans approve amnesty for soldiers and policemen

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP) — An amnesty for soldiers and police accused of torture and murder during the 12-year dictatorship was ratified by Uruguayans voting in a national referendum, election returns confirmed Monday.

Vice-President Enrique Tarigo, relieved by the government's victory on an issue that divided the nation for more than two years, immediately called for national unity.

Uruguay "definitely has turned the page on the past," Tarigo said as the Interior Ministry released official returns. "There were no winners or losers."

"The law has been confirmed," a disheathered Matilde Rodriguez Larreta, co-president of the anti-amnesty national commission for a referendum, told reporters. "Without doubt, the pro-

nouncement of the popular will should be adhered to."

With 7,009 of 7,072 districts nationwide reporting, the "yellows," as supporters of the 1986 amnesty were called, tallied 1,008,925 votes, or 52.57 per cent, and the "greens," 770,221 or 40.13 per cent.

About 140,049 votes, or 7.3 per cent, were blank, annulled or ruled questionable for technical reasons.

The government said the amnesty was necessary to preserve the peace that has flourished in this small South American nation since President Julio M. Sanguinetti's election in November 1984. He replaced a military government that ruled between 1972-85.

Leftist political parties and human rights groups say soldiers and police accused of human

rights abuses must be tried before Uruguay's decades-long tradition of democracy will have been fully restored.

"I think all Uruguayans should be equal under the law," said Juan Manuel Tenuta, a 65-year-old actor, as he waited in line to vote. "The excesses of the military should be judged. If they are found innocent, that's fine. But we must know."

While conceding defeat, Rodriguez Larreta, whose politician husband was assassinated by security forces in 1976, called for a "national compromise" on the issue, and said:

"About 40 per cent voted to annul the law... the country and all its institutions cannot be insensitive to the circumstances that nearly one-half of the population disagrees radically with the amnesty."